PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES: Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,394.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
25th Apr,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	5898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9806
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels:	Tons:	Captains.		To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer		14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon		11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan		9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz		6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet		3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer		1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon		29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YEDOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... 11th April	23rd April.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mecker	... 23rd April	8th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	... 7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	... 14th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	... 1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 13th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LUASA	2,170	Mon. 27th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 23rd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 24th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Apr., calling (for Malia and Passengers) at Muscat, Hashira, Koweit Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS,

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5361	A. Forestl	1st May 1908.
BOHRMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4296	F. Backenich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Forestl	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5296	B. Belcarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5295	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

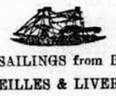
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 4 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5295	S. Klunak	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hale	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,309	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 635
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

THE

GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR	10	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of, Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Baley)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Hercules	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Port Arthur (Pet)	
London	Antung	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith. Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Asia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

LIPTONS

FOR

QUALITY.

JAMS, PICKLES, TEAS, COFFEE.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES,
14, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 18¼ per cent. on the paid-up Capital (Rs. 9-4 per Share) for the year ending 31st December, 1907, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of April, 1908, at the Offices of the Company, "Oriental Buildings."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

LOST.

WHOLE SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing Nos. 494-95, and one-fourth Share Certificates Nos. 1919 of the NEW MOFUSIL Co., have been LOST. Person bringing them to the Undersigned will be REWARDED handsomely.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL BHURABHAI,
for ISHWARLAL VANILAL.

BHULESHWAR, BHANA BHAI'S CHAWL,
21st APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of Mr. EDWIN BOLLAM, a representative of the (A) Fort Ward, there is a CASUAL VACANCY, in the Office, under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1908, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DARA N. MIRZA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, claim, or interest in, to or upon, the said property, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without refernce to such claims and such claims (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land (held on lease from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board) situate on the North side of the Club Road, and on the South side of the Agripada Estate of the said Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain a total area of 711 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the North by a service passage and beyond it by Plot No. 22 of the Agripada Estate, on the East by Plot No. 10 of the Agripada Estate, on the South by Club Road aforesaid, and on the West by a proposed Road which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 9 of the Agripada Estate and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527-1-3, and are Assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4108 (1), Street No. 9, together with the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1908.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 211 of 1908.

RE LATIF AYUB, HUBIB SUCOOR, LATIF HUBIB, DADA HUBIB, ISMAIL HUBIB and SALEH MAHOMED HUBIB, Memon Mahomedans, who until lately carried on business in partnership at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Habib Sucoor; and at East Africa, under the name and style of Latif Esmail, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Latif Ayub, Hubib Succor, Latif Hubib, Dada Hubib, Ismail Hubib and Saleh Mahomed Hubib, have been, this day, adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 10,000 lbs. of unservicеable IRON TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 600 lbs. per mile lying at Cutch Mandvi. Apply to—

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER OF TELEGRAPHS,
DEESA.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1906-1907, can be had from the Reporter General's Office, Customs House, or from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

THE MANOCKJI PEETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on Thursday the 23rd April, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1907.

2ND. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1907.

3RD. To appoint two directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5TH. To pass the following Resolution:—

That the Agreement, dated the 9th day of March 1908, and made between Mr. Rustomjee Ranjibhoy Minbutvala of the one part and Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., as Agents for and on behalf of the Company of the other part (being an Agreement for purchase by the Company of a piece of land at Tardeo, admeasuring 2,700 square yards or thereabouts with the bungalow and stables and other buildings standing thereon at the price of Rs. 10 for every square yard which the land shall on admeasurement be found to actually contain) be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to such Agreement and carry the same into effect.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

P.S.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd Inst. to the 5th May next both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own Glasses persist in falling off your nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

	Rs.	a.
Diseases of Ear. By Hunter Tod, M. A., B. C. (Cantab), F.R. C. S. (Eng.)	4	6
Diseases of the Male Generative Organs. By Edward M. Corner, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.	4	6
Diseases of the Nose. By E. B. Waggett, M.A., M. B., B. C., (Cantab).	4	
The Treatment of Disease in Children. By G. A. Sutherland, M.D., F.R.C.P.	4	6
A Manual of Venerial Diseases. By Officers of the Army Medical Corps.	4	6
Skin Affections in Childhood. By H. G. Adamson M. D., Lond., M.R.C.P.	4	6
A Laboratory Handbook of Bacteriology. By M. H. Gordon, M. A., M D., (Oxon., B. Sc.)...	4	6
Cancer of the Womb. Its Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment. By Frederick John McCann, M.D. (Edinb.) F.R.C.S. (Eng), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)	17	8
Rotunda Midwifery for Nurses and Midwives. By G. T. Wrench, M.D..	5	4
Text-book of Ophthalmology. By Dr. Ernst Fuchs. Authorised Translation fron the Eleventh Revised and greatly enlarged German Edition with numerous additions by Alexander Duane, M.D....	21	14
Essentials of Surgery. By Alwyne T. Compton, F.R.C.S. An Outline of Surgical Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment. For Students and Practitioners.	3	8
Diet and Food. Considered in relation to Strength and Power of Endurance, Training and Athletics. By Alexander Haigh, M.A., M.D., Oxon. F.R.C.P. Sixth Edition, with seven Illustrations	1	14
Text-Book of Materia Medica for Nurses. Compiled by Levinia L. Dock.	3	1
The Nurse's Pronouncing Dictionary of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment. Compiled by Honnor Morton	1	5
The Practical Study of Malaria and other Blood Parasites. 3rd Edition. By J. W. W. Stephens, M.D., and S.E., Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., (Containing many new blood parasites and the Chapters dealing with Ticks, re-written. Also new unclassified parasites, viz., Histoplasma Capsulata)	10	15
A Manual of Midwifery for Midwives. By R. S. Fancourt Barnes, M. D., F. R. S. Edin. with Illustrations.	4	8
A Short Practice of Gynæcology. By Henry Jellett, B. A., M. D. B. Ch., B. A. O. (Dublin University) F. R. C. P.I.L. M. With 223 Illustrations.	7	14

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATELY RECEIVED.
BEST WATER-PROOF CLOTH.
Suitable for Hoods of Motor Cars, Etc., 60" Wide.
PRICE PER YARD: Rs. 5-8.
MOTOR HORN BULBS: Very Strong and Durable.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—

Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
" Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
" Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
" Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
" Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
No. 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS,
Opp. The Police Hospital,
New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT 5-30 P.M.,
PIANO FORTE RECITAL
BY
HEINRICH KOHLER.

Tickets and programme at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24th, AT 9.30 P.M.
PIANO FORTE RECITAL
BY
HEINRICH KOHLER,
(Pupil of Franz Liszt),
Kindly assisted by Mrs. BEN HICK and others.
PROGRAMME TO FOLLOW.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

With films of the most wonderful and realistic subject amongst the lot.

THE GRAND COLOURED FILM,
"THE VESTAL,"
after causing a great sensation in all Europe, will be shown for the first time in India at our FAIRY PAVILION.

THE EXCELSIOR
On the MAIDAN, next to The Skating Rink.
From 7-15 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-30; 10-15 to 11-15.
An extra show every Saturday from 11-15 to 12-15.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
The King of Cinematographs
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT.
LOCATION: ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT
8th Grand Change of Programme.
The Pictures include Puss in Boots; Vendetta; The Lost Witch; Drama in Train; Beware, my husband comes; Wolf's Trap; I have lost my eye-glasses, and many others.
SEE OUR DETAIL PROGRAMME.
EVERY EVENING TWO SHOWS.
First from 7 to 8-30, Second from 9-30 to 11 (S. T.).

EVERY SATURDAY ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A REVELATION.—Fifteen Horse Power 4-Cylinder Ford Cars, Rs. 3,000 only. Most economical and efficient Runabout Car in the Market. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Bombay.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercia Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and LODGING available in the Fort; nice airy Rooms; Verandah on both sides and Bath Room attached. "O LET from 15th of May, 1908. Apply Box No.390, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 508, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHRIKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET AT ONCE.—The TOP FLOOR of Whiteaway's Building, in portions, also a very desirable OFFICE on first floor.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.

TO LET.—For 6 months, or 18 months, UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to E. SCARPA, Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,8 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified WEAVING MASTER, an Englishman preferred, for an up-country mill. Salary from Rs. 500 to 750, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 946, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.
SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 21; per bottle, Rs. 1-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH)
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy, Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ECZEMA BEGAN IN FROST-CHAP

Itching, Bleeding Humour Spread Over Child's Limbs—Different Ointments Brought No Relief—Grew Steadily Worse—Could Not Go to School for Two Months.

AWFUL DISEASE WAS CURED BY CUTICURA

"About December of last year, my little girl, age five years, had red, itching places under her knees, right in the bend of the legs, which we thought was chaps caused by the frost. The disease spread up both legs and then into her arms. They used to irritate and bleed. We had to keep her away from school two months. We then took her to a doctor who said it was a bad case of eczema. He gave me different sorts of ointments and lint to bind them up with but it did no good and it kept getting worse. I read of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies and thought I would like to give them a trial, which I am pleased to think I did. I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and after using them the second or third time, they gave her great relief, and after using the complete set, she seemed completely cured, I am thankful to say, and I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I know suffering from such an awful disease as my girl did for five months. Arthur Gentry, Clacton Road, St. Osyth, Essex, July 7, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

CUTICURA CURED
Pimples on Back and Chest.

"About fifteen months ago I noticed a patch of small pimples on my chest which gradually spread over the chest and back. I tried several remedies but none seemed to do me much good. At last I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies with the result that a single set effected a complete cure. My skin is quite clear and white with no sign of anything having been there. Miss Eva King, St. Pancras Schools, Kings Langley, Herts., May 16 and 18, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision,
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1845, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," GREEN STREET.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES

THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB

USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.

RE, 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is enclosed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 6.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 1.

WANTED.

A LOAN of Rs. 75,000 on the mortgage of immoveable property, worth about Rs. 1,75,000, at 6 per cent. Interest. For further Particulars, apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL & ESTATE AGENTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Pollky Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000 Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for

PUNJAB,

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

NOTES ON

INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

"APENTA" F.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eye from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

S. Rose & Co. have a large stock of Violins by good modern makers, well made, carefully finished and of good tone.

VIOLIN STRINGS

The best obtainable, always good and fresh.

VIOLIN MUSIC

Best stock in India.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all kinds. You get the best selection and terms at Rose's

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

· Icilma. ·

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

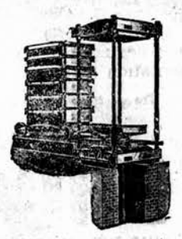
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,

DONCASTER, England.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City line steamer City of Benares, 4,320 tons Captain D Morrison, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana 3,383 tons Captain J W Robertson sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Shaikh 2,828 tons Captain F Wawn, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts Jones, Justice Rae, Forsyth, Mrs Norman Squire, Capt Cox, Miss D'Souza, 16 native and 95 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala 3,436 tons Captain E H Garland arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Trafalgar, 2,930 tons Captain W B Knagg, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Beme, 899 tons, Captain T Taylor arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE Hansa line steamer Lowenburg, 2,959 tons. Captain H F Locken, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose ... .R Navy
H I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 22.

Ahmadi 1640	Hughes.....	B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248	McDowall	R A Willis
Abbotsford ..2353	Scroggie.....	
Alavi 2324	Finn-Hill	
Beme.....1899	Taylor	Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree 1439	Lloyd	E A Hassum
Bulimba 1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Ben Vrachie...2534	Finlay	The Captain
Ben Vracnie..2534	Findlay	The Captain
Clan Forbes...2589	Becket	F M & Co
Caithness ...2222	Taylor	W & A G & Co
Frankdale ...3100	Kiddi.....	T M & Co
Fultala.....2701	Allen.....	M M & Co
Fairport 2433	Greig	F M & Co
Frankly 3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Hartport 2503	Holman	M M & Co
Helios 860	Knudsen	F F Campbell & Co
Islami 1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kaiser 1713	Von Holdt	A Strandes
Kirby Bank ...2092	Kerr	
Kasara..... 565	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay ...3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Mongori 1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Norfolk 2506	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Neidenfels ...3417	Rode	Glade & Co
Nowruz Bahr.. 178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rajput 3615	Craig	T M & Co
Sheigh 2828	Wawn ...Rangoon ...23-4	K N & Co
Shah Ameer...1921	Ledbertter.....	A. H. Hassum
Sofala.....3436	Garland	M M & Co
Trafalgar.....2730	Knagg	.....
Urlana 3384	Robertson.....	M M & Co
Umhlali 2143	Richards	R A Willis
Warora 2553	Shepbard	N F M M & Co
Xima 146	Mahomed.....	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley....	Hull...	24-4	F M & Co
S Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F M & Co
C & R Okhla.	3435	Chidley...	Rangoon...	22-4	M M & Co
O & E Chupra	..3954	England	Antwerp	28-4	M M & Co
H Gouvernour.	2120	Burmeister...	Z'bar	27-4	A Strandes
K Yeboshi Maru...	2992	Kon Kobe	...	23-4	N Y Kaishs
V Delhi.....	4784	Andrews....	Shanghai	28 4	P & O Co
P Lowenburg	2959	Socken...	Calcutta	23-4	Glade & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Gray.....	P Gulf	2-5	B & P S N Co

Offside Q

Haidari 1563	DeLorne,	Mauritius	25-4	B&PsN Co
H W P D					
Courland 760	Ebrahim...	G Ports...	23-14	BoS N Co
Satunji..... 547	Hoosein...	K'chi...	25-4	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cy of Benares..420		Morrison.	K'chi.	29-4	K N & Co
2 City of Glasgow 441		2 Greenborn	L'pol	28-4	K N & Co
3 Senator 3048		Atkinson ...	Havre...	5-5	K Nixon & Co
6 Trieste 3203		Clunnak ..	Kobe ...	24-4	A L S N Co
7 Vorwaerts 3727		Pedmann.	Trieste ...	24-4	A L S N Co
8 Koerber 4164		Foresti.....	Trieste...	1-5	A L S N Co
9 Oriental ...3085		Palmer	Aden...	1-5	P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245		Bennett...	London	25-4	P & O Co
15 Gorjistan		2900	Scott	Genoa ...	3-5 M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....1718		Holdt ...	Z'bar ...	18-5	A Strandes

M W D D

Shah Jehan ..2566	Grant	H A Hassum	

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Beme s	Taylor	Rangoon, Apr 11
22	Trafalgar s	Knagg	Calcutta, Apr 9
	Sofala s	Garland	Rangoon, Apr 8

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Urlana s	Robertson ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Sheikh, Wawn, for Rangoon.
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Lowenburg, Locken, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Naderi, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Oceanien, for Australian ports.
" City of Benares, for Marseilles, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 21st instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Somali, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—797 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 188 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 169 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 6,036 cwts rapeseed, 1,254 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros, 39 bales wool, R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—13 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 bales skins, Kahn and Khan; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 3 bales carpets, S P Stavrides and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 cases cotton prints, Ardeshir and Co; 11 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—40 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Monajee; 7 bales hemp, T J Mehta and Co; 4,821 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—306 bales cotton, 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,300 cwts mustardseed, Valkart Brothers; 27 bales cotton A Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—112 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2,038 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed. and 2,000 castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co; 300 cwts linseed and 210 cwts rapeseed, Hurry Canjee; 2,000 cwts rapeseed. N Laloobhoy; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—200 bales hemp, T Purshotom and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 15 bales twist K. Nixon & Co.; 7 bales twist F. F. Cambell & Co.; 9,748 cwts rapseed, S Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts Myrabolloms, G Madhowji and Co; 210 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gorjistan s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,080 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal; 63 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

Gorgistan s—62 cwts gum, S Damji and Co: 1,500 cwts myrabollam G Madhowji and Co; 1,251 bales cotton; Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s.—880 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 75 cwts olibanum, N. Ratanjee; 121 cwts mother of pearl shells, 200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 687 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee

Vorwaerts s.—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 cwts Goa cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR VENCIE.

Koeber s.—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 26 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

Vorwaerts s.—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts s.—35 bales twist, The Rehmani Mills.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s.—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Trieste s.—25 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s.—100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 1,500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s.—100 bales cotton, The Japan cotton Trading Co Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s.—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s.—129 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd April.

157.—Command and Divisional Medals.—It is notified for information that the Competition for Command and Divisional Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Distance.—600 and 800 yards.
Rounds.—Eight, last seven to count.
Positions.—Any Military.
Targets and Scoring.—Regulation.
(b) One minute magazine fire at 500 yards at target 1 foot square.
Scoring.—Three points for each target dropped.
Position.—Any Military.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TOLSTOY'S 80 YEARS.

Prosoals for a European Recognition.

Mr. C. Hagberg Wright writes to "The Standard":—

In September of this year Count Leo Tolstoy will complete his eightieth year, and it is proposed to celebrate his birthday as an event of international importance. The peoples of all civilised countries are asked to join in doing him honour, both as the greatest representative of Russian literature and as a social reformer who has set a high ideal of life before the world.

A central committee has been formed in Russia with the purpose of inviting representatives of literature and social progress, and of the learned societies from all parts of the world, to unite for the occasion in St. Petersburg or Moscow. Besides the international address which it is proposed to present to Count Tolstoy at that time, two further schemes in his honour have been suggested; first, to issue a cheap edition of his principal works in the leading languages of Europe; and, second, to secure his home as a public possession, to which pilgrimages may be made at future times, as to Stratford-on-Avon.

To assist in these objects, a committee has already been formed in Paris, including such well konwn members of the "Institut" as M. Anatole France (President), M. Leroy Beaulieu, and M. le Marquis Melchior de Vogue.

The British Committee is now in process of formation, the following having already consented to give their support to the proposal: Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Henry James, Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. J. Galsworthy, Professor G. Murray, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Laurence Irving, Sir Donald M. Wallace, Mr. Aylmer Maude, Professor P. Vinogradon, Mrs. Garnett, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson. Mr. Edmund Gosse has kindly consented to act as president of the committee.

The British Committee propose to work in co-operation with the Russian, the Secretary of which, M. Michel Stakhovich, marshal of nobility for the province of Orel (adjoining that in which Count Tolstoy resides) has lately visited London.

Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Barclay and Company (Limited), 1, Pall-mall East. Cheques to be made payable to "Tolstoy Fund."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CORNAGLIA—April 22, at Bombay, the wife of C. Cornaglia, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—ANDREWS—April 21, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. J. W. Bissoe-Bazett, Colvin Graham, Captain, 1st P. W. O. Gurkha Rifles, son of Col. R. B. and Mrs. Graham, Malvern Lodge, Cheltenham, to Violet Mary only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sidney Andrews, The Anchorage, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREGORY—April 14, at No. 5, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of M. S. Gregory, of Serajgunge, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MORAN—April 14, at Calcutta, Henry Frederick Moran, aged 78 years.

SUTHERLAND—At Calcutta, Charles Sutherland, late of the Indian Navy and the I. G. S. N. & R. Co., Ld., in his 76th year.

WHICHELLO—April 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Richard E. Whichello, of Messrs. Martin & Co., aged 32.

H. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 3-29m. 4-48a. Low water, 9-27m., 11-17a.

Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m.

New French Press Company, extraordinary general meeting, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m.,

Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

Rovers' Junior Association Football Tournament.

Address to H. H. Nawab Saheb of Janjira, Anjumn-i-Islam Hall, 6 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway Parel Mechanics' Institute, Masked Fancy Dress Ball.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 24th, Last Quarter 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h 3-1m. p.m.,; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 24.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive at 4 a. m. The Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills, annual general meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 2 to 2-20 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 4-43m., 6-11a. Low water, 10-51m.

Saturday, April 25.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Telephone Company, Ravelin Street, 3 p. m. Departure of H E. Lady Clarke per English mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 p. m. (Departure private.) Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 6-17m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-28a.

Sunday, April 26.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 7-44m., 8-29a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-52a.

Monday, April 27.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, first day. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 8-56m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-56m., 2-52a.

Tuesday, April 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

Wednesday, April 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m. 4-35a.

Yet do thy work it shall succeed
Or in thine own, or in another's day:
And if denied the victor's meed,
You shall not lack the toiler's pay.
—*Whittier.*

MILL STRIKE.—Thirty men of the Krishna Mills, situated near Elphinstone Road, went on strike on Tuesday, the Manager having declined to increase their wages. The Manager has signified his intention to employ new hands in their stead.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Chadia Ramji (20), while working on Tuesday on a plank staging outside the s.s. "Niedenfels" lying in the Bombay Harbour, had two of his left ribs fractured owing to a prow which had been lying alongside the ship, having been dashed against the ship's side by the force of the waves. The injured man was removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

LECTURE BY DR. MANN.—Under the auspices of the Catholic Federation, a lecture on the "Economic and Social Aspects of the Temperance Question" will be delivered by Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Principal of the Agricultural College, in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) on Friday. The lecture is open to the public; and Ladies are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s.s. "Trieste," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 24th current. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Oceanien," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 2-45 p.m. the same day.

BATHING FATALITY.—A Hindu man, apparently of the age of 25, whose name is not known, while bathing on Tuesday on the steps of the Prince's Dock Basin, accidentally lost his footing, fell into the basin and was drowned. By means of dragging, his body was recovered half an hour later; life was extinct. The body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held on Wednesday morning by Mr. G. F Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, when the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of death being due to accidental drowning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Light rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma; but over the rest of the country the weather has been dry. Temperature is in excess in almost the whole of Northern India; the highest temperature reported 113° at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Burma—Light local rain has fallen in Lower Burma; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-east India and Orissa—Clouds have decreased; skies are almost clear; air is drier than usual in the Central Districts, but contains an average amount of moisture elsewhere; temperature is slightly in excess in the Eastern half of the Division, but normal in the other parts. United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Clouds have decreased, as now reported, from only a few stations; humidity has increased in the East of the United Provinces and Central India; but is still in defect in the rest of the Division; temperature is normal or slightly in excess.

North-west India—Skies are almost free from cloud; air is drier than usual, except in Sind; temperature is generally in excess.

Peninsula—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is either equal to or below the average; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—A few dust storms are probable in the Central parts of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 22nd. April 1908 was 29,851 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rain in all past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Rushire (21st)	72·1	69·6	...	6·03
Jask (21st)	80·8	78·3	...	0·29
Muskat (21st)	91·8	83·1	...	0·43
Multan	109·3	79·5	...	1·36
awalpindi	97·4	67·6	...	10·43
Lahore	106·9	69·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	108·3	72·6	...	1·75
Ambala	103·5	67·0	...	2·80
Delhi	108 7	79·2	...	2·24
Agra	110·0	76·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	113·3	74·3	...	?
Jhansi	?	?	...	1·61
Cawnpore	110·9	74·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	112·6	80·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	109·1	72·8	...	1·77
Karachi	101·9	76 2	...	0·85
Ajmer	107·4	84·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	110·2	75·1	...	0·97
Kotah	111·0	81·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	104·6	74·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	78·2	...	0·11
Veravai	95·7	77·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	105·4	73·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	107·7	81·0	...	0·08
Surat	105·1	80·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·6	80·7	...	0·10
Deesa	109·3	78·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	102·0	77·2	...	0·34
Indore	105 6	75·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	107·0	70·8	...	1·96
Sangor	107·0	81·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	107·1	72·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	103·6	78·1	...	1·14
Akola	109·7	74·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	112·2	79·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	109·8	74·6	...	2·10
Chanda	110·6	76·0	...	1·35
Rajpur	110·0	73·9	...	2·83
Bombay	107·7	78·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·4	79·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89 8	79·4	...	0·20
Karwar	88·8	77·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	107·9	78·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	105·4	70·5	...	0·28
Poona	106·0	69 8	...	0·90
Sholapur	107·3	78·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	104 7	75·2	...	0·99
Belgaum	96·3	67·1	...	0·76
Aurangabad	104·2	84·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	78·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	105·3	79·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	88·7	77·9	...	1·53
Calicut	90·9	78·1	...	13·06
Cochin	92·3	79·7	...	16·41
Colombo	90·0	79·0	0·08	38·83
Masulipatam	?	78·1	...	6·66
Hellary	107·0	77·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	106·2	82·1	...	5·60
Madras	93·5	76·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	94·3	70·3	...	5·82
Coimbatore	97·4	74·3	...	10·63
Trichinopoly	102·6	77·3	...	13·96
Negapatam	96·4	80·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are north-easterly at Multan and Rawalpindi, westerly or south-westerly at Delhi and Sirsa and north-westerly at Lahore. Ambala reports calm. At Ambala the minimum temperature had been 1° below normal but apart from this the weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual throughout the district.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the amount of moisture in the air is less than usual. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Mainpuri, south-easterly at Cawnpore and Allahabad, south-westerly at Agra and north-westerly at Jhansi. Day temperature had been 5° to 12° above normal throughout the district while during night temperature was 6° above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air has become slightly damper than usual at Karachi and moderately dry in Rajputana. Winds are generally blowing from north-westerly direction both in Sind and Rajputana. Weather is hotter than usual throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while the air is more or less dry in all these districts. Northerly or north-westerly winds are generally blowing everywhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Jubbulpore and Saugor while they are free from cloud elsewhere. The air has been more or less dry throughout the district. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Akola and Chanda and south-westerly or north-westerly at the remaining stations. Day temperature had been nearly equal to the average at Hoshangabad and 3° to 5° higher elsewhere. Last night's minimum was 7° above normal at Saugor while it differed but slightly from normal in other places.

Konkan.—The sky is nearly overcast at Mormugao and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is slightly above normal. Calms and southerly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air contains moisture less than usual in all places. Calms and south-westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature had been 1° to 6° in excess of normal while the night temperature had been 3° to 5° above it at Malegaon, Sholapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country. Moderate to fresh winds are likely to blow along the Konkan Coast.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Arcadia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr W
Bberry, Mr C H and Mrs
Fletcher, Miss R
Gough, Major C and Mrs
Gagnon, Mr A V
Hinks, Maj T D
Harvey, Mr J A
Kennick, Mr J
Little, Mr R and Mrs
Mount, Miss Dorothy F
Murphy, Mr J W
McInerney, Mr P V A
Pascoe, Mr E
Reid, Miss
Rinckney, Mr C E Mrs and infant
Scott, Mr A R and Mrs. and infants
Turner, Mr Isaac
Weeks and Mrs
Wilde, Miss A
Williams, Mr W B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beer, Mr A A
Barnes, Mrs P O M
Drury, Mr M D
Fatch, Mr C
Grey, Mr C E
Gilmore, Miss M
Hawes, Mr J W M
Holland, Miss T H
Kelly, Capt H B
Loston, Mr J B
Lukes, Mr J and Mrs
Laing, Mr A Arthur
Marshall, Mr D
McMeekin, Mr J
Mercer, Mr A W and Mrs
Ommaney, Col and Mrs
Petre, Maj C H and Mrs
Paddon, Mr W B
Quin, Capt R P W
Smith, Col S and Mrs
Storr, Capt C E and Mrs
Thompson, Mrs W A
Tunley, Mr F J
Thomson, Mr J ha
Twiss, Mr C C H
Yorke, Miss Algomon
Yorke, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Peart, Capt C

FROM PORTSAID.

Delany, Mr D F

FOR KARACHI.

Barton, Miss
Cattaneo Count Cesare
Harkness, Mr
Richardson, Surg Maj R W
Richardson, Surg Maj R W

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office retur

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DECENTRALISATION.

The "Pioneer" :—The Decentralisation Commission closed its labours in India at Lahore on Saturday. It has held seventy-one sittings in all since it first opened in Madras : and no fault at any rate is to be found with its industry. It now remains for the members to digest the mass of material they have collected, and prepare their report thereon. How much time that is likely to occupy no one has yet attempted to forecast. The Chairman, Mr. Hobhouse, will not have much time to spare for the business until Parliament rises. It seems extraordinary that while there are so many able public men unemployed in England who have every qualifications for taking up such a piece of work as this, it should have been necessary to resort to an official who has already got his own work and Parliament to attend to, and who cannot be or ought not to be capable of being transplanted abroad without hindrance to other business. But this is the English way of doing things all over. Let there arise a necessity for inquiry into some big and difficult question—something about the Army, the Navy, or the Indian Currency requiring the best technical knowledge—and the first thing is to find out some already overloaded dignitary, the Lord Chancellor for preference, or in his absence the next busiest man in the realm, and put the job upon his shoulders. The natural result is that the proceedings of the Commission or Committee find themselves regulated by the other engagements of the President. The system may have its compensations when it lends to the final report the weight of a great name, but it is no disparagement to Mr. Hobhouse to say that he does not yet rank with the public as a Hartington or a Herschel.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

The "Indian Daily News" :—Some very Striking figures were quoted at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the congestion of work in the Madras High Court. A Seventh Judge is about to be appointed, but nevertheless there is little or no prospect of the existing arrears being cleared off. Six months' arrears would be regarded as a judicial scandal at home, but in the Southern Presidency, the existing arrears, especially on the Appellate side, represent the institutions of two years ago ; and in addition there is practically the whole of the institutions since then. In view of this extremely unsatisfactory state of things, a leading member of the Madras Vakil bar, who represents the University on the Council, made out a very strong case for the appointment of at least two more Judges. The High Court has not only cases and appeals to decide, but, under the statute, has also certain other functions to discharge, e. g., the superintendence of Subordinate Courts. This is practically neglected by most of the High Courts, although latterly at Bombay, thanks to Sir Lawrence Jenkin's enthusiasm for work, the practice has been revived of Judges being deputed to inspect Mofussil Courts. And then again, the statute contemplated the performance of another important function by the High Courts—we refer to one or more Judges travelling about the country, sitting in particular localities and doing, not indeed the work of the High Court, but of the District Judge or the Sub-Judge. That is the idea underlying the practice of holding Assizes—bringing justice to the homes of the people. But the people have learnt to obtain Justice, as it were at the homes of the Judges, and Judges have forgotten the obligation imposed on them by the statute. Lastly, the High Court in the exercise of its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction has the right to call up cases from the file of the Mofussil Courts. But in the congested state of the file in the High Court, the Judges are naturally chary of doing anything so "extraordinary" as exercising the jurisdiction vested in them by law.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

The "Madras Mail" :—A curious and at present inexplicable development of the permanent differences between the Porte and the Powers is reported by Reuter to-day. It seems improbable that the murder of an Italian Monk in Tripoli and the refusal of Turkey to allow Italian Post Offices to be established in Constantinople and four other towns are more than pretexts for the naval demonstration on a large scale promptly determined upon by the Italian Government. Violation of Treaty rights by the Porte is not so novel, nor is the matter in regard to which they have been violated so important, as to justify the assertion that these are sufficient explanations. Nor is it very credible that the Porte would have refused to carry out Treaty obligation in a matter of no great seriousness unless supported by some other Power or strongly suspicious of Italian policy. Turkey is already involved in a dispute with France, and the feeling is growing in Russia that Turkish designs on Persia are a menance to Russian interests in that country. This display of contumacy on the part of Turkey is not, therefore, very opportune, and Reuter states that it has occasioned surprise in Europe, the general impression being that Italy's action is influenced by the presence of the Kaiser in the Mediterranean and of Prince Buelow in Rome. This, however, hardly clears up the matter, for it is notorious that Germany has given consistent support to Turkey, and no reason has been disclosed for a sudden change of policy.

The one Power likely to act in a spirit of hostility towards Italy, and therefore not unlikely to encourage Turkish defiance of the Italian demands, in Austria. In spite of all the reassuring things said by Signor Tittoni, the interests of Italy and Austria clash in Albania, and so considerable an authority as Dr. Dillon, writing in the current number of the "Contemporary Review," is of opinion that this conflict of the policy between Italy and Austria in Albania constitutes the gravest of the Near Eastern problems. It may, then, be conjectured that Austria is in part responsible for the Porte's attitude, and though this is only conjecture, it is given some plausibility by the fact that, as Dr. Dillon has said, "Turkey is the only Power which can possess Albania without detriment to the Hapsburg Monarchy." If this guess is correct, and if there is any justification for the inference that the Italian naval demonstration is being prompted by Germany, a very curious change has taken place in the policy of Germany. But at present all explanations are conjectural, and the only thing clear is that the relations between Turkey and the Powers have been re-adjusted with a suddenness and secrecy that has bewildered political observers.

LEADING HORSES.

The "Deccan Herald" :—Some time ago a Cantonment Magistrate in Poona issued a notice about "led" horses and traffic. It seems to be a feasible thing that if the syce leading the horse is practically between the animal and the traffic ; there is less danger of the animal becoming obstreperous. With the majority of led horses in Poona, and there are a great many during the racing season,—horses full of nerve and mettle—the motor car and the wheel traffic—are often sources of alarm. The matter has been warmly taken up in Calcutta, owing to numerous accidents during the racing season there from led horses. The writer of occasional notes in the "Statesman" has the following on this subject, which may command itself to the authorities. The syces always walk on the left hand side of the horse where they cannot see anything because the animal is between them and the traffic, and where it is impossible for them to prevent the horse slewing round and waetzing into the road whenever so disposed. His idea of the rule is that a man leading a horse should walk on its left on the right hand side of the road, but whether right or wrong in this idea he considers that the subject deserves attention, and some suitable rule made and duly enforced. This is a matter which concerns a very great many folks in Calcutta and certainly the owners have more interest in the safety of their horses than anyone else. The present generally adopted system of leading horses has in it all the elements of danger, and even a hardened motorist could scarcely be blamed if he ran into a horse which without due warning executed a "pas-de-deur" in front of his car. I commend this matter to the attention of the police when they are next on traffic regulation intent.

MR. WANAMAKER.

The "Statesman" :—A remarkable man in many ways was Mr. John Wanamaker, the Whiteley of America, who, starting life as an errand boy, became Postmaster General of the United States, head of one of the greatest businesses in the world, and has died leaving an estate of four millions sterling. He might have left very much more for his heirs but for his great benefactions, for though he was a most unostentatious giver it was well known that his private philanthropy was on a vast scale, and he was a favourite target for the begging-letter writer and touts and harpies of every kind. He delighted in playing the fairy godfather in little ways that smacked of the dramatic, and this big-hearted man, simple and sincere-natured for all, his shrewdness, will be grievously missed by many humble folk in his native State and out of it. When only fourteen he began to run messages for a book-store, became a retail clothing salesman at eighteen, and at the age of twenty-three established the clothing house of Wanamaker and Brown. It was in 1869 that he founded his "store' on department lines in Philadelphia, and a few years later he followed it with the famous building in New York. Mr. Wenamaker in the press of all his business activities found time for politics and he made his mark by his uncompromising opposition to the party tactics known as the "machine." Beyond all this he was actively devout. He sounded in 1858 the Bethany Sunday School, said to be the largest in America, and he remained superintendent of it till his death. He helped to found the Christian Commission in the Civil War, and for many years was president of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia. He was seventy years of age.

The "Empire":—It is recorded of Wellesley, as every one knows, that he was grievously mortified to perceive the shrinkage in dignity and importance which followed his return to England from his reign in the East. The ceiling of the room in the Dover Inn was outrageously low, and the coach which carried him to London positively insulted the "Magnificent Marquis" by its shabbiness. But he was at any rate spared the horror which overtook Lord Curzon when he went down to Rowsley on Saturday to attend the funeral of the Duke of Devonshire. He travelled in a special, it is true, but you will never imagine how. The idea of the "modern Akbar" sitting in a guard's van is utterly absurd, is it not and yet this is what occurred. A writer in the "Daily News" pathetically notes that he is "probably the first Viceroy of India who has ever travelled thus." He must really be the last : or the British Raj in India must put up its shutters. I acknowledge that the "Daily News" man attempts to heal Lord Curzon's lacerated feelings by assuring him that there are "numerous precedents" of great men "falling back in emergencies upon a class of vehicle which under ordinary circumstances they would scorn to employ." Well written and well meant, is it not ? But the consolation is quite illusory, for none of the people he proceeds to mention can ever hope to stand upon the pedestal upon which Lord Curzon has perched himself. One might as reasonably compare the Duke of York at the top of his column with a common or garden statue in a public square. For who are these folk ? "The present Viceroy of Ireland—Lord Aberdeen—arrived on one occasion at an early hours in Edinburgh, and failing to find a hansom, enlisted the services of a milk driver, into whose van he mounted and was driven to his club. Lord Milner once drove from Sutton to Abingdon in a milk cart also. And a Suffragan Bishop in order to be in time for service in the West of London had to enlist the co-operation of a coster-monger, on whose barrow he was seen gaily careering in the direction of Brentford High Street." My admiration for the greatest Viceroy India has known, will not allow of acceptance of these precedents and I believe Lord Curzon is entirely of the same opinion. Nothing short of special legislation can prevent the recurrence of this unheard-of scandal and the drafting of a bill will no doubt be entrusted to Lord Wemyss, who is already the proud parent of a measure which provides after the expiry of fourteen years for the conversion of all private into collective property.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

The "Pioneer":—Upon the Foundation of the Indian Staff College the sanguine hope was expressed that Camberley and Quetta would pull well together and there is no reason why they should not. But an impression seems to have got abroad that in India the graduates of Quetta may be given preference over those of the Home College in the allotment of Staff appointments. There is nothing to justify this and the Army List furnishes the best evidence that absolute impartiality is being observed. There are now in this country 140 graduates of Camberley and out of this number 112 are employed as General Officers, Staff Officers, Commandants or Second-in-Command of their corps or have recently vacated Staff appointments. This leaves only nineteen to be accounted for and of these seven have not qualified in Hindustani—a condition for Staff employment in India as necessary now as at any previous period. The remaining twelve include officers who have just graduated, others who have only lately arrived with their British Regiments, and possibly some whose Staff College reports have not been favourable. We do not think, therefore, that any case can be made out in support of the view that Quetta is being given an undue preference over Camberley. One certificate is considered as good as another ; and the officer who has good qualifications for Staff employment will find it in India without any regard being paid to the particular College at which he graduated. Those who have come from Camberley should hasten to obtain the necessary qualification in Hindustani to which reference has just been made ; otherwise they may find themselves handicapped in the race for Staff employment.

THE BORAH BURGLAR'S CASE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Tyebali Alibboy, the Borah burglar, who has been charged with offences of burgling and stealing properties from Malbar Hill, Marine Lines, and other localities, was brought up on remand yesterday. Sub-Inspector Takki applied for a postponement on the ground that although property in several cases was recovered, it remained to be found out in many more cases still. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in Police custody till the 29th.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The Oriental Life Assurance Company.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policy holders of the Company was held yesterday at the offices, Oriental Buildings. Mr Gordhandas Khattau, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. Mr. R. Paterson Brown, the Manager of the Company, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said :—Gentlemen, when three years ago I had the pleasure of addressing you at an extraordinary meeting when the 10th Triennial Valuation Report by the Company's Consulting Actuary was submitted I was able to review the Company's position from a very favourable standpoint as there was a clear indication of progress all along the line. To-day we have before us the 11th Triennial Valuation Report and it has been in your hands for some time. To myself and to my Co-Directors and I have no doubt to both shareholders and policyholders the perusal of the Consulting Actuary's Report has given rise to great satisfaction ; for in every direction there has been a marked advance towards the strengthening of the Company's position. There are a few remarks which I desire to make upon the more important features in the Report. The words of the Consulting Actuary are "The operations of the Company have been marked by a large increase in the volume of new business and in the amount of the contributions by policyholders a decrease in the ratio of expenditure, a light rate of mortality and an unusually large addition to the accumulated funds, so I will briefly refer to these points. Now as regards the new business—as you are well aware during recent years competition from Indian companies and from others from further afield has been greatly increased ; yet, in spite of such competition we have not only increased the new business, but we have been able to do so with a decrease in the ratio of expenditure. The Directors and Manager while prepared to do all in their power to add to the prosperity of the Company, yet have never, in their desire to show figures, set aside the accepted and proved rules for the conduct of our business which have really tended to the past success of your Company. What we realise is that for a company to pay too dearly for its business is a fatal mistake ; and that a conservative principle in conducting Life Assurance in this country is very necessary—our past success, I think, goes to justify. The mortality experience during the triennial period under notice is, I consider, a true indication of the watchfulness and care exercised in the selection of lives put upon the Books. I need not do more than draw your attention to the very satisfactory increase in the Funds which during the last 12 years have increased by over Rs. 1,88,04,746 and it should be noted, that after paying claims and all other charges the Company has saved 5·27 per cent. of the contributions of the assured. This is a record which we have every reason to be proud of. It is also gratifying to find that in spite of the restricted nature of our Investments we were able during the triennial period to earn 3·77 per cent after paying Income Tax, which is no small item, and keeping in view the fact that the Valuation is made on the assumption that only 3 per cent will be earned in future years,—the stringency exercised in connection with the Valuation is shewn. You will recollect that at the last extraordinary meeting it was resolved to carry a large sum to the formation of an Investment Reserve Fund, as this was considered essential in view of the fluctuations in Government Paper. On the present occasion it will be noticed that the Consulting Actuary recommends that a further sum of two lakhs be added to the Investment Reserve, which addition will bring that fund to over 9 1-2 lakhs and this may be regarded as ample for the present. Shareholders and policyholders can now rest satisfied that the Company's Investments are on a very strong footing ; but, of course, the Directors will continue to exercise such precautions as many seem to them necessary from time to time to secure financial strength in connection with these Funds. Now as to the result of the Valuation—the profits available for distribution to shareholders and policyholders after deducting the two lakhs before referred to, amount to Rs. 12,45,173, a substantial figure which, while enabling the shareholders to receive an increased Dividend, also gives policyholders double the Bonus of the last occasion. These results are most encouraging and I think you will agree with me they are a true indication of the steady progress of your Company. As the Consulting Actuary writes, "all who are interested in the Company may look forward to the future with confidence and expectation, feeling assured that it occupies a position of undoubted financial strength and that the prospects which it presents of increasing profits are better than that have ever been before." As at previous meetings, where I had the honour to preside, so to-day I desire to endorse what our Consulting Actuary states—as to the great necessity for Government supervision in connection with Life Assurance in this country. The number of Companies and Funds which have sprung up, and are still appearing, all over the country form a distinct menace to the assuring public who accept them blindly—not having the opportunity to be able to discern good from bad. Action cannot be taken a day too soon by Government which should require that all such Companies or Funds should conform to certain conditions both as to the modes of doing business and their treatment of the money entrusted to them. Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the all round success of your Company as borne out in the Report by Mr. Thomas Wallace, one of the most eminent of British Actuaries—and I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving that the Consulting Actuary's 11th Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1906 be adopted, and that this meeting decides that after carrying Rs. 2,00,000 to the Investment Reserve Fund, the amount of profit which has been realised is Rs. 12,45,173 as found by the Consulting Actuary, taking into account in arriving at the said profit the sum of Rs. 55,307-14-10 standing to the credit of the contingencies Reserve Fund.

The Chairman's proposition was duly seconded and was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following propositions were also carried unanimously :—

That the sum of Rs. 4,15,058 being not less than 1-3rd of the said profits be carried to the contingencies Reserve Fund as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company, leaving Rs. 8,30,115 to be divided between the shareholders and the participating policyholders in the proportion laid down in the Articles of Association, namely 1-10th to the shareholders and 9-10ths to the policyholders.

That the shareholders' 1-10th share of the profits, namely Rs. 83,012, be supplemented by the addition of Rs. 238 from the contingencies Reserve Fund thereby making Rs. 83,250 and that this last mentioned sum be appropriated for a Dividend for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 at the rate of 16 1/2 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company.

That the policyholders' 9/10th share of the profits, namely Rs. 7,47,103, be increased to Rs. 9,45,294 by the addition of Rs. 1,98,191 from the contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for payment of Reversionary Bonuses at the following rates to Policies entitled to participate in the profits, namely :—A bonus at the rate of 3 per cent. on the original sum assured under Whole Life Policies with premiums payable for the whole of life or for a limited number of years, if effected prior to 1904 and in force for the whole of last triennium for the full sum assured. A bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each year's premium paid in 1906 under Whole Life Policies effected in that triennium and now in force for the full sum. Bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies to be similarly allowed at 80 per cent. of the above rates.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The thirty-third annual meeting of shareholders and policyholders of the Company was held yesterday after the extraordinary general meeting, when Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' report stated among other things :—

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has beeen made, the result of the business being that the funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs. 21,66,311-9-8, of which Rs. 15,61,744-0-1 have been transferred to the Trust Fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 3,01,08,518-4-1 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 3·8 per cent. During the year 5,287 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,02,91,250. Of this number 4,058 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 74,33,550, the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 3,91,651-1-0 including Rs. 568-0-0 by Single Payment. Three Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 1,581-0-0, the Consideration being Rs. 20,641-8-0. The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company (including the Policies under which the Company's Promissory Notes remain outstanding) is 49,992 assuring, with Bonus Additions, in the aggregate Rs 9,72,78,187-1-1 of which Rs.12,04,000 is reassured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 25 Pension Certificates for Monthly of Rs. 752-8-0, bringing an Annual Premium Income of Rs. 2,952-4-0. There are on the books 22 Annuity Bonds for Rs. 11,845-8-0 the price received thereunder being Rs. 1,36,309-13-5. Three annuities amounting to Rs. 5,236-12-0 terminated by the deaths of the annuitants.

Claims for Rs. 21,48,349-5-6 were paid during the year :—

Total claims outstanding on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1907, including matured policies not claimed, amount to Rs. 4,39,740-7-8.

The revenue for the year, less Re-assurance Premiums of Rs. 58,188-13-7, amounted to Rs. 50,78,838-15-8 of which Rs. 39,95,523-9-6 were derived from Premiums, etc., and Rs. 10,83,315-6-2 from interest on investments. The total Out-go for the year was Rs. 29,12,527-6-0 which includes Claims, Pensions, Surrenders, Annuities, Dividends, and Cash Bonuses to policyholders, etc., leaving a balance of Receipts over Disbursements of Rs. 21,66,311-9-8. The net return from the Company's House Property in Bombay after deducting Ground Rent, Rates, Taxes, and other charges, as also contributions to the Building Renewal and Repairs Funds, was Rs. 31,765-13-5 which gives the satisfactory return of over 6½ per cent. on the capital invested. The Directors recommend a dividend of 18½ per cent. per annum to shareholders for the year 1907. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee retire from office as Directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina, Shareholders' Auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, Policyholders' Auditor, also retire. The former does not seek re-election, but the latter is eligible for re-election. To take the place of the Shareholders' Auditor the Directors recommend Mr. Shapurjee Bomanjee Billimoria, Public Accountant. The shareholders and policyholders are asked to confirm the formation of a Pension Scheme for the Company's employees in accordance with Article 106, Sub-clause 2, of the Articles of Association as passed at the extraoadinary general meeting held on 7th August 1902. The foundation of the Scheme is that every employee should contribute 5 per cent. of his monthly salary to a Fund out of which the pensions will be payable, the Company contributing a like sum and guaranteeing the maintenance of the interest earned by the Fund at 4 per cent. Beyond this and the granting of any subsidy which the members and policyholders may authorize at any annual meeting, the formation of the Pension Scheme places no liability on the Company, and further it is anticipated that the Fund itself will be able to earn the full 4 per cent. without requiring to call on the Company for assistance under its guarantee. The rate of pension and the payment thereof will be governed by rules fixed by the Trustees who will be the Directors of the Company for the time being and three Officers of the Company. As a nucleus of the Fund you are asked to sanction the payment to it of Rs. 50,000 from the Reserve Fund. The Directors feel that the formation of the Pension Fund, you are now asked to confirm and endow, will be of great material benefit not only to the large staff of employees numbering over 200, many of whom served the Company well and faithfully for many years, but also to the Company itself, as it will tend to secure a continuity of service and a greater interest in its welfare. The Directors congratulate the shareholders and policyholders upon the very satisfactory results attained during the year under review. The Funds again show the largest increase ever recorded in the Company's history, which fact may well be regarded as a true indication of success. The great care which has always been exercised in the acceptance of lives, continues to be given and the mortality experience of the year under review is proof of the watchfulness exercised in selection. As on previous occasions, the Directors have to remind shareholders and policyholders that much can be done by those interested in the Company to further its welfare. The "Oriental," by the nature of its constitution and from its extensive experience of life assurance in the East, is able to present systems and rates which while being absolutely sound, are peculiarly well adapted for the assurer in India. The Board of Directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of the Officers, Agents and all connected with the Company who have helped towards the success of the past year.

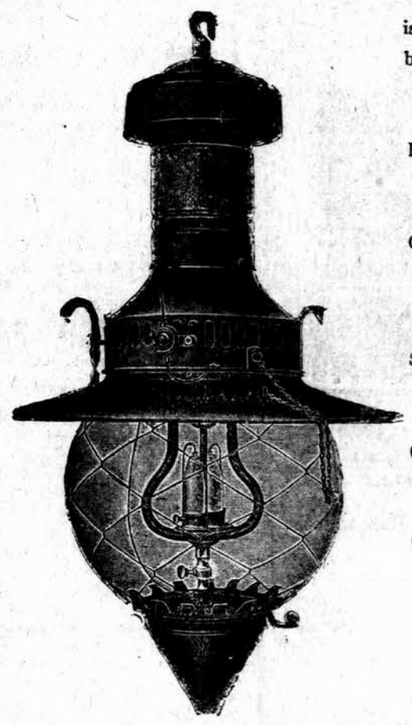
The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—I have just addressed you at the extraordinary meeting and so had an opportunity of dealing with some of the chief features which point to the success of the Company up to the end of the last triennial period viz. 31st December 1906. I now have a few remarks to make upon the report for the year 1907 which report having been duly issued to you I will not read. I believe that all shareholders and policyholders will agree with me when I state that the report under our notice is one which may be well regarded as most satisfactory in every respect. I do not think that the Chairman at any previous meeting of the Company has ever had such an encouraging report to put forward. In all details of its work the Company shows progress and with that progress there is every indication that great care is exercised in the management of the Company's affairs. The first point I desire to draw attention to is the large increase to the funds, namely Rs 21,66, 311-9-8. This is the largest increase in the Company's history and it will be noticed with satisfaction that with the close of the year 1907 the funds amount to over three crores. When you recollect how these funds are invested in securities of undoubted stability and with an ample fund set up against possible fluctuations in the market price of our holdings, then it will be realised how very great is the financial strength of your Company. The rate of interest which the Company earned was over 3·8 per cent. which is a slight advance upon the previous year, and may be considered as a satisfactory return. As regards the new business done during the year—a slight advance is shown upon the previous year and so long as we can write proposals which amount in the year to about 75 lakhs we should be well satisfied. No doubt, a much larger business could be secured; only our desire is that only the best of lives, so far as can be selected, should pass on to our Books. As regards expenditure, I may assure you that this is most closely watched under all heads and it may safely be said that the expenditure of the Company is exceptionally low as compared with other Life Assurance companies ; especially when it is recollected that competition is great and consequently renumeration to Agents has increased—some Companies, in their desire to show figures, offering what must be regarded as exorbitant terms. Your Directors are not prepared to increase the terms to their Agents beyond what they can legitimately allow. In connection with this question of expenditure I may mention that during the past year your Directors with the Manager, carefully scrutinized the expenditure with the object of securing, if possible, further economies. I am glad to be able to state that the Directors who went into the matter are satisfied that all possible care is exercised and that under no heads of expenditure are there unnecessary disbursements. Your Company is now a very large concern with over a dozen Branches and Chief Agencies and with several hundreds of other Agencies throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits ; it is therefore to be expected that as we extend and open up in other parts certain initial expenditure must be incurred ; but the ultimate benefit from the opening up of new connections will more than justify the expenditure to begin with. As regards our Claim experience—as the Company grows older so the amount of claims would naturally increase; but, it is satisfactory to find that the mortality experienced is well within what is expected. I do not require to say more upon the year's work. As in former years I urge our shareholders and policyholders to realise how much they can do to benefit the Company and so, indirectly themselves, by endeavouring to influence new assurers to join the Company. That the "Oriental" has become a household word throughout India is undoubted ; for, in every town and district there are families who have benefitted by the payment of some claim—the result of the timely foresight of a father or brother. Within the last 33 years no less a sum than Rs. 2,46,90,700 have been paid in claims. In this connection I should like to give a word of advice to our assured as to their doing all in their power to make the settlement of claim, should death occur, as free from complications as possible. Much delay occasionally arises on account of a policyholder not having, while he is in health, proved his age or made the necessary arrangements for the realisation of the estate. The Company do all in their power to expedite the payment of claims ! but, of course, there are certain proofs and legal necessities that must be complied with before the money can be paid. At to-day's meeting you are asked to appoint an auditor in place of Mr. M. M. Dadina who represented, for many years, the shareholders' interest and who, I regret to say, has been incapacitated, through accident, from again offering himself for re-election. I am sure that the Meeting will agree when I express appreciation of the services rendered as Auditor by Mr. Dadina during these past years. To succeed him the Directors recommend Mr. Shapurjee Bomanjee Billimoria, Public Accountant, but as another gentleman has been nominated, viz. Mr. N. R. Mistri, it will remain for the Meeting to decide as to the appointment. I have also to say a few words in reference to the Pension Scheme for the Company's employees, which the Directors ask you to confirm to-day. It is now 6 years since at an extraordinary meeting it was resolved unanimously that such a scheme should be formed at an early date. As the Directors felt that their first responsibility was to make provision for the fluctuations in Goverment Paper by the creation of an Investment Reserve Fund they decided that until this very important matter was carried through it was undesirable to establish the Pension Scheme. However, as you are aware, we have now an ample fund created to meet our Investment fluctuations, and as the Company was never in a better all round position financially than it is to-day, your Directors have every confidence in asking that this most desirable scheme should be confirmed. Careful consideration has been given to the conditions of the scheme—keeping in view the Company's interest and also with a desire for the welfare of the Company's employees, many of whom have rendered good service for many years. The general outline of the scheme has been given in the report, so I need not enter into the question. Before moving the adoption of the report, I think it right to express the appreciation of the Directors at the good services which have been rendered by the Officers and staff of the Company. Being in close touch with the detail working of the Office I know how much personal attention is given by your Manager to all details connected with the Company, and I think we may say that no small share of credit is due to the Manager and those associated with him for the great success of the Company, which is borne out by the figures before us to-day. I have therefore pleasure in moving that the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year 1907 be adopted.

The report and audited accounts were adopted. A dividend at the rate of 18½ per cent per annum was declared. Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji were re-elected Directors. Mr. Bapooji Pestonji Wadia, Policyholders' Auditor was re-elected. Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, Public Accountant, was appointed as Shareholders' Auditor. The Pension Scheme for the Company's employees, as drawn up by the Directors, in accordance with Article 106, Sub-Clause 2 of the Articles of Association, was confirmed ; and a payment of Rs. 50,000 from the Reserve Fund, as the nucleus of the fund, was sanctioned. Thanks were voted to the Company's Agents and Canvassers for their activity and zeal on behalf of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

The Calcutta Corporation, at a special meeting, on the 21st instant, decided to accept the tender of the "Oriental Gas Company" to light the streets with Gas, though many of the Commissioners were for Electric lights.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.
A. MAHLER.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.
Call or write to the Sole Agents,
Empire Trading Co.,
35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means ; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and Healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.

The **GEM JUNIOR** is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is **Rs. 4-8.**

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers' Junior Tournament.

The meeting yesterday afternoon between the St. Mary's College "A" and "B" teams in the third game (Semi-finals) of the above Tournament, was a repetition of Tuesday's play. There was again a very large attendance of enthusiastic spectators and every move of the teams was watched with the keenest interest. Especially towards the close of the match, when the "B" team rallied strongly to avert a disastrous defeat, the sailors, who lined thickly the eastern and northern boundaries, strongly backed the little fellows with repeated cheers to fight a losing battle with honour. The "A" team was decidedly a strong combination and consisted of slightly bigger boys than their adversaries As on Monday, when they defeated the Bishop's High School boys, their play yesterday was first-rate, skilful combination, dash and good dodging being its chief merits. They completely outplayed the "B" eleven, who had a very poor goal-keeper, and had that important position been assigned to a better trained lad, the "B" would not have had such a large score against them. That player excepted, all the members of the "B" team, particularly Ramos, Malone and O'Shea amongst the forwards, the centre half and the left back, gave a very good account of themselves. Of the "A" team it is difficult to individualize, but Hogan's four goals in the first half and Walker's (goal) clever saves deserve special mention.

The "B" team began very badly and during the first half "A" had it all in their own way and having a weak goal-keeper to face, they successfully shot four goals. During the second half the "B" showed better form, but were thrice scored against, and towards the close, Spires saved his side from a 'walk over' by lodging the ball in their adversaries' nets.

Starting play punctually at the appointed time, the "B" team elected to defend the northern goal. The "A" keeping off, at once assumed the offensive and their left forward had a shot at flags, but it went wide. On the ball being brought into play, D'Lima tried to force an opening by passing the "A's" forwards, but the halves were on the alert and drove him back. "A" now made a determined attack and twice, within a few seconds of each other, the goal-keeper saved. Play continued on the same ground in front of the flags and, after a scrimmage, Hogan headed the ball in between the flags to score. "A" renewed the attack and D'Souza's shot passed over the bar. Shortly, however, when play was in the left wing of "B," Hogan had a second successful shot at flags. From kick off, Ramos worked ball to the opposite end, but being unsupported was driven by the backs. Again "B" invaded and not being sufficiently well-backed, their forwards had to retire. The "A" team now returned and Hogan again scored. "B" now tried to retaliate, but D'Souza relieved O'Shea, and the former put in a splendid run, but Mascarenhas tackled him and kicked the ball back, but "A" returned to the attack and Hogan for the fourth time in this half, sent the ball flying between the "B's" flags. "B" now paid a visit to their adversaries' ground, but were not allowed to proceed far. But returning again, Malone successfully dodging "A's" halves, had a good shot at flags but Walker saved. Again Malone was on the ball, but Gardner checked his onward career. Score at half time.—

St. Mary's "A".....4 goals
St. Mary's "B"..... Nil

On resumption, "A" at once attacked but Mascarenhas saved, then a run was made to the opposite flags and O'Shea had a shot at flags, but it was too high. "A" now took possession of the leather and after meeting with three successive repulses, Milner had a shot at flags and Walsh in trying to save, headed the ball in with his elbow. "B" team now gathered more courage and with better combination at once made for their opponents' flags and Jones and Ramos breaking through the halves and backs, the former had a try at the posts but Walker was there ready to save; after this, play centered mainly near the "B" flags and their backs had their hands full, Critchell playing a very sound defence. Shortly a corner was given against the "B" and from Hewes' kick in D'Lair headed the ball into "B's" nets. "B" now began to play for all they were worth and assumed a strong offensive and although their forwards, Ramos and O'Shea played skillfully and broke through their opponents' defence, two of their well-aimed kicks failed to produce score, being saved in time by the goal-keeper. "A" now paid a visit to the other end and in a scrimmage, Gardner shot an easy goal with only a few minutes left for play, and, though the day was lost, the "B" team with dogged perseverance attacked "A's" bulwarks and, in a splendid run by the forwards, the centre-half (Spiers) who was lying handy shot a splendid goal amidst applause. Desultory play followed about mid-field, and as the Referee's whistle sounded full time the score was :—

St. Mary's "A" team..... 7 goals.
St. Mary's "B" team..... 1 goal.

Teams.

"A."
Goal.—Walker.
Backs.—Gardner and Carlos.
Half-backs.—Stokes (Capt), Wadia, D'silva.
Forwards.—Hewes, Milner, Hogan, D'Lair and D'Souza.

"B"
Goal.—Walsh.
Backs.—Mascarenhas (Capt), Critchell.
Half-backs.—Pacheco, Spiers, Stokes.
Forwards.—O'Shea, Ramos, Jones, D'Lima and W. Malone.

The finals in the Tournament will be played on Saturday, the contending teams being St. Mary's "A" and the Bombay Educational Society's Institution.

This afternoon a friendly match will be played between the Bombay Educational Society's Institution and the Bishop's High School.

On Friday another friendly match has been arranged between the Cathedral High School and St. Mary's College (under sixteen.)

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Sanding Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated :—"I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining the approval of the Standing Committee to the issue of a notice under section 331 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, calling upon the Trustees of the Banganga Tank, Walkeshwar, to empty and clean the tank. Complaints have been received regarding nuisance from the mosquitoes and anopheles mosquitoes were found in the water when I inspected the tank in company with the Health Officer. The Trustees have been requested by a letter to clean it, but in case they fail to do so, a notice will have to be issued. As the tank must be cleaned before the monsoon, there will be no time afterwards to ask for the Standing Committee's approval for the issue of a notice."

The approval asked for was given.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated :—"With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 4474 of the 23rd October 1907, I have the honour to forward herewith a draft regulation to be added at the end of Regulation 17 of the Pension, etc., Regulations providing that the detached service of a Municipal Officer on deputation undertaken in the interests of the public or Municipal service may by special Resolution of the Corporation in that behalf be counted as Municipal service. This will meet Dr. Turner's case as well as similar cases which may occur in future. As the proposed regulation falls under clause (*f*) of Section 81 of the Municipal Act, it will have to be confirmed by Government."

The draft regulation referred to above was :—"Save that in the case of an officer or servant who is or has been granted leave on deputation in the interests of the public or Municipal service, the Corporation may by special Resolution permit the period of such last mentioned leave to be counted as qualifying both for privilege leave and pension, subject to the conditions that such Officer or servant is or was at the time of such deputation contributing and qualifying for pension, and that his contributions be levied for the period of such leave on the monthly salary which he was drawing immediately before his deputation or which he would have drawn from time to time if he had not been so deputed."

The Committee resolved that the draft regulation be added subject to confirmation by the Government and the Corporation, and that the Commissioner be requested to state whether it would not be necesssary to have a similar provision added to the leave regulations.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The undersigned begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital :—

Amount previously announced, Rs. 13,58,199-15; for a ward, in memory of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, as per following details :—From a certain fund raised in memory of the late Mr Cowasji Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 10,500; Mrs Cowasji Dinshaw Petit, 3,000; Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Petit, 5,000; Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji and Furdoonji Cowasji Petit; Bai Mithibai Merwanji D. M. Jeejeebhoy, Bai Veerbaiji N. M. Cama and Bai Soonabai J. F. Batliboi, Rs. 1,000 each; Bai Pirojbai Pestonji Cowasji Petit, Rs. 500 = Rs. 25,000; Miss Hawabai Framji Petit, in memory of the late mother, Bai Avabai Framji Petit, towards the fund for training Parsee nurses, Rs. 15,000; A Zoroastrian, (2nd contribution), Rs. 5,000; in memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Libcowala, from his widow, Bai Jerbai, and Sons, Messrs. Maneckji Jehangir, and Somanji Ardeshir Libcowala, (2nd contribution Rs.5,000); Mr. Nanabhoy Bomonsha Marshall, Rs. 500; from the estate of the late Bai Hirabai H. Kathoke, from her Executors, in memory of Bai Dinbai, daughter of the late Mr. Jamsetji Framji Kathoke, Rs. 200; from the estate of the late Bai Hirabai H. Kathoke, from her Executors, in memory of Bai Pachubai D. Shroff, Rs. 100; Mr. Pestonji H. Seervai, Rs. 51; Mr. Jehangir K. Seervai, Rs. 51; Bai Meherbai Sorabji Wadia, Rs. 25; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contribution for the month of March, Rs. 25; from a well-wisher, Rs. 25; in dear memory of our parents, Yesdezerdi, Roze Sberevar Mah Ader, Rs. 20; in sacred memory of my late mother, on Roze Jamiad, Mah Meher, Rs. 15 : Total Rs. 14,09,211-15 0.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday April 25th :—

A Class Handicap. Start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 8.

B Class Handicap. Start at 3-35 p.m. Course No. 38.

C Class Handicap. Start at 3-40 p.m. Course No. 38.

D Class and Shipboats Handicap. Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 11 reversed.

THE following story, according to the *Soudan Times*, is going round official circles in Khartoum :—A young native telegraphist was sent not long ago to "tap and rap" at a lonely station in one of the remote districts. From the cabin that served as office and lodging he could hear occasionally the distant roar of a lion marauding by night. Seized with terror, he barricaded himself in and sent off the following telegram to headquarters :—"Impossible to live here. Surrounded day and night by howling lions, tigers, elephants, wolves, hyenas, crocodiles, rhinoceri, and hippopotami. Compassionately beg for urgent transfer." The next day a fellow-telegraphist, acting doubtless on instructions, visited the trembling hero to inquire into his tribulations. Being shown the telegram, the visitor remarked that the list of carnivora was overstretched; there were no wolves, for instance, in the Soudan. A few minutes after the visitor's departure the following message was clicking out at Khartoum :—"My wire No. 18. Please cancel 'wolves.'"

ALL-INDIA CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

The sittings of the All-India Congress Convention Committee came to a close on Sunday evening last at the Mayo Hall. The proceedings were strictly confidential and no press reporter was present. The Convention Committee has not adopted the proposal, that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose should resummon the Congress which adjourned *sine die*, at Surat; but decided to summon a fresh Congress next Christmas, to be held either in the United Provinces, or in Madras, the selection of the place to be made later on, regard being paid to the prospects of the next monsoon in this part of the country.

The Reception Committee appointed at the place selected for the meetings of the Congress, will summon the next Congress, during Christmas week of 1908. The Convention Committee finished its sittings at about 7 p. m. on Sunday, and the members were then entertained, at an evening party, by Pandit Sunder Lall, Rao Bahadur, C. I. E., and Pandit Moti Lall Nehru. Prior to his departure for Calcutta, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee addressed an open air meeting, at Colonelgunj, in which he explained his views as to Swadeshi, declaring himself to be a boycotter for Swadeshi, also advocates of Swaraj, within the limits of the law and the constitution. The legal delegates left on Sunday night by the Down Express, and the delegates from the other provinces have all left by this time.

A DELHI CELEBRATION.

A Syed Feted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 22.

Last evening at Delhi an extraordinary scene was witnessed when Hindus and Mohammadans gathered to honour Syed Haider Riza's connection with the late prosecution. Five thousand collected, and all the leading Mohammedans attended. Shaikh Abdulquader, Barrister-at-Law, was also present. Professor Raghbarday presided. The assembly was photographed. Great devotion and confidence were displayed towards Haider-Riza, the people offering to help Riza with money, which he declined. It was then resolved to offer a gold medal to Riza in token of their appreciation of his national services.

After speeches the huge assembly formed a procession and unyoking the horses dragged the carriage of Riza, Hindus and Mohammadans vieing with each in enthusiasm. Even great Mullas helped to drag the carriage, regarding it as sacred, and kissed the feet of Riza. The illuminated streets presented a unique scene. Shouts of "Allah Akbar" and "Bande Mataram" were heard along the route. The scene was an unprecedented one in the history of Delhi. The police attended the procession.

THE KATHIAWAR AGENT.

Farewell Dinner.

RAJKOT, APRIL 22.

On the 16th instant, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar gave a dinner at Panwadi, in honour of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and of the new Chief of Limbdi, when all the ladies and gentlemen of the station were invited.

The first toast given by the Maharaja was that of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which was cordially received by all. His Highness next proposed the health of the esteemed guests of the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and said that he was really very thankful to them for acceding to his request to visit Bhownagar. He expressed his regret that this was their last visit to his capital and said that all regretted the approaching severance with this Province, under medical advice, of so distinguished, experienced, and able an officer as Mr. Fitzgerald. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Agent, in thanking the Maharaja for the kind reference made to him and Mrs. Fitzgerald, said, that the high tone of administration of the Bhownagar State, was due to the personal attention devoted by the Maharaja Saheb to the work of the State and the material advancement observed all round, was due to his excellent supervision.

The Agent then proposed the health of the Maharaja, who in reply said, that the encouraging remarks of the Agent, were due to the Maharaja being the son of a Chief, with whom the Agent had personal ties of friendship, and that it was a great satisfaction to him to be able to say, that the same privilege had been extended to him.

His Highness the Maharaja then proposed the health of the new Chief of Limbdi, who made an appropriate reply.

WELSH members are too angry to be amused any longer with the bickerings at the Welsh Church Commission. The chairman, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams and Sir John Williams (who was well-known in London before he retired from practice as the physician to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales) have now publicly "fallen out," and all the members of the Commission, at least those of them who attend, appear to be "talking sides." The differences seem to turn on the question whether the chairman, as such, has the sole right of interpreting the terms of reference (which are notoriously ambiguous and in constant want of interpretation), or is he merely *primus inter pares* on the Commission. Some such question as this was raised early in the course of the inquiry, and Lord Loreburn and Mr. Lloyd-George were appealed to. What happened on that occasion was not divulged, but Lord Justice Vaughan Williams remained in the chair and Sir (then Mr.) S. T. Evans, who had raised the question, resigned. What will happen now no one seems to know. Perhaps the President of the Board of Trade, who has succeeded in settling the quarrels of several sets of disputants, can take in hand that of his fellow countrymen.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE LATEST TURN OF PARLIAMENTARISM IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 2.

France has once been called the European Laboratory for constitutional questions. If we think only of the denominations invented for political institutions and not of the nature and essence of these institutions there is certainly some grain of truth in this paradox. The big words and political war-cries have all been tested primarily in France and there been vested with that magic attire interwoven with sentimentality and progress of civilization that has often enough dazzled the eyes of politicians in other countries of Europe. Be that as it may, there seems to be another mission placed before the Frenchmen of our time. While formerly France was always carried away by a new idea, it appears now as though the time of revision had come for productions of the past that were for some time taken as a model in the rest of Europe. A vivid lesson in the drawbacks of an exaggerated parliamentary system of government has thus been given by the French Chamber. If there are Conservatives who on principle oppose every from of representative institutions they could gladly point to this failure in the most unruly (Republican) France, while earnest Liberals have reason enough to deplore the present development of political life in France.

Of the Radical Programme that accounted for the grand victory of the present majority at the last general elections, absolutely nothing has been carried into practice so far. We remind our readers only of the scheme of a progressive income tax, that already 12 years ago was promised, drafted, revised but regularly postponed and is now again on the point of being shelved. Such a procedure is possible because it is an understood thing that by the victories in the Palais Bourbon office holders are secured in their places, not legislative measures of fundamental importance brought nearer their enactment. It is a change in the numerical proportion of the parties why this customary barrenness of legislation cannot in future be treated with the same indifference. Formerly the excuse sounded reasonable that the Radical Party or the Radical-Socialistic majority was after all numerically weak, so that every Cabinet was obliged to steer a fitful course; one was apparently justified to blame the powerful opposition for creating such a precarious position and preventing any practical progress. That convenient subterfuge is now taken away. Since the last elections the majority is decidedly workable and even so strong that it must now take upon itself the responsibility for its inaction. At least in the Radical wing of the Government parties there exists a feeling of this responsibility. They are afraid of losing their future chances if they do not come foward with some definite success in this time of their undisputed power. That accounts for the recent outbursts of indignation against M. Clemenceau in the rank and file of the Radicals. They make—whether rightly or wrongly it is difficult to say—the Prime-Minister personally responsible for their disappointment as regards legislation. This molecular movement within the Radical party seems to be made use of by M. Combes, undoubtedly, advanced in years as he is, the most dangerous rival of M. Clemenceau. The present situation is characterized by some divisions during last week when more than 100 Radical votes seceded from the Government, and the Cabinet would have been overthrown, if not the former Opposition, Conservatives and so-called Progressists had come to the rescue of the men in power. Since Friday, we read in the "Gil Blas," France has a Radical-Socialistic Cabinet without the support of the Radical-Socialistic majority.

For a paliamentary country this state of affairs is indeed peculiar. It shows us M. Clemenceau, the avowed administrator of the bequest of the Revolution, as the chief of a Cabinet that depends on the support of the Conservatives. Instead of fulfilling the promises given by the Radical party, he is now destroying the majority returned in the last elections by the very combination that brought him into power. The adherents of the parliamentary system in France are not blind to the fact that by the recent slip-shod style of forming new parliamentary majorities the essence of parliamentary organisation is practically dissolved and that the principle of Parliamentarism that still has a hold upon public opinion of Western Europe like a religious dogma, is greatly disparaged. That is the constitutional lesson derived from the present situation in French politics.

THE NEW ITALIAN FIELD-PIECES.

Signore Ugo Pedrazolli, a retired Major-General of the Italian Artillery, distinguished himself by recent publications on Dante's works to which he seemed to devote the rest of his life. But certain rumours about the result of the gun trials in November and December, 1907, seem to have had a disquieting effect upon his nervous system and supplied him with material for the most violent attacks on the Committee of enquiry that had given its verdict against the old M. 1901 type and in favour of a new equipment of the Italian field-artillery with the so-called Modell 1906 i. e. with Krupp guns of the recoiling type. When he published his hightened 'patriotic" letter in the "Giornale d'Italia" on March 10th, there was still a great scarcity of reliable information as the Committee preferred to keep its Reports secret. But in consequence of this attack the principal results and the motives that inspired the resolutions of the Committee have come to light in the "Tribuna" of March 14th and in "L'Italia Militare e Marina" of March 19th and 20th 1908. From both we gather that the gallant Major-General during his retirement has taken no cognizance of the rapid progress made in gunnery, as he is still satisfied with ten shots per minute and does not believe in the usefulness of protecting shields as they are now used in every army. He denounces the 30 shots a minute done during the trials as a technical bait without any military value, as though not 25—30 shots were required in the recent regulations of some countries. From the peculiar nature of his Dante studies we may explain also the vivid imagination of this *laudator temporis acti* in inventing "facts" and his passionate violence in slandering the members of the Committe and the "Clique of inspectors of Artillery." Still he has the merit of soliciting the responsible experts in Italy to enlighten the world about their decisions regarding their field-artillery.

In the first place the Italian Committee had to decide by careful comparative experiments whether the material proposed by its majority as the best available i. e. the Krupp field-gun M. 1906 offered such an overwhelming advantage over the present Italian field-piece M. 1901, that a change was indispensable. The answer was given in the affirmative alike for ballistic, technical and tactic considerations while at the same time much praise was bestowed on the Italian material 1901 as a product of its time.

As regards the ballistic trials, the effect was first tested with the burning-fuze at a distance of 2,000m. It amounted with the Krupp gun to 2 1-2 times as much. The superiority remained when the same target was placed at 3,500m. and 5,000m; but dwindled down in proportion. In shell firing at a distance of 2,000m the great security of fire and the powerful effect of explosion is especially pointed to, as the Committee looked upon these requirements as very important in any encounter with modern shielded guns.

Was there with the decision easily arrived at as regards the piece of ordnance proper, the attention was then directed to the reliability of the gun-carriage, Krupp's recoiling type competing with the inflexible Italian model. Both kinds of gun were sent over horrible roads in the mountains and in both cases not the slightest damage was detected by which the use of the field-piece could be impaired. The fable of the delicacy of the pointed apparatus of the M. 1906 gun was definitely repudiated; for as well during as after the driving trials the velocity of firing remained 6 times as large as with the 1901 type.

As a third series of tests "special trials at firing" followed for which certain tactical conditions were given. About them we find only the statement "that the security of fire was for the cannon M. 1906, remarkably enough, greater than could be reasonably expected and even greater than reported in a certain famous pamphlet distributed among Members of Parliament by the Inspectors of Artillery."

Two alterations proposed by the Inspectors of Artillery are comparative trifles. One is the introduction of a ballistite with thinner lists in order to prevent any copper deposits within the gun. Thereby the satisfactory result was reached that 2,000 shots could be fired in succession without a hitch. The second improvement refers to the limber-box; but the details are not given.

The Committee of Enquiry has chosen as its guide the principle expressed by General Dal Verme that the point at issue was, "to buy the very best manufacture offered by the various firms, without taking the price into consideration when making our selection and without allowing ourselves to be influenced by any other advantage." The men who have now finished their task leave it to others to disprove and hold up to ridicule the fancies of Signore Pedrazolli. Indeed, "a modest but expert artillery man" has already done this in the *Tribuna*.

THE MUSIC SEASON IN BERLIN.

However satisfactory the present season may be found by genuine lovers of music, there can be no disputing the point that it lacked the occurrence of any extraordinary event. Something like a "sensation" or in more appropriate language, a pleasant surprise was reserved to the very end of this season. While the fall of 1907 brought us the demise of Professor Joachim and thereby the end of the famous Quartette to which he gave its name, we have now had the pleasure of listening to a new Quartette that is fully able to take the position of the Joachim group in international appreciation. It is again the activity of the Herman Wolf Agency for Music that secured this treat for the Berlin audiences. The head and master of the new Quartette is Professor Arnold Ross of Vienna. His quartette was not entirely unknown outside the Capital of the Danube. Once they played together with the Joachim Quartette at Bonn, on the occasion of the Beethoven jubilee, and it is said that the old Maestro felt the danger of being superseded by this rival so painfully that her declined ever since to play at any concert where a second string quartette appeared on the Programme beside his own. As long as Joachim was alive the Rose quartette could never be induced to give a performance in Berlin, because reverence for the merits of Professor Joachim forbade to appear in the light of his competitors. Now, after his death, there was no objection. They gave their first Concert on Thursday last and it was a success as rarely witnessed since the times of Joachim's becoming first known in the Capital of the Empire. The programme was composed of the String-Quartette No. 460 of Mozart (in Kochel's enumeration), the Quartette of Haydn in B flat No. 5 and Beethoven's Quartette in E flat op. 74. All the three works were rendered so exquisitely by the Vienna musicians, that their equality to the Joachim Quartette was at once assured.

It would be impossible to give within reasonable compass anything like a chronicle of the past musical season. Only a few ups and downs require enumeration. In the first instance we mention the steady progress made by the Pianist Artur Schnabel and his wife the Alto singer Therese Schnabel. Their joint Concerts are always enjoyable on account of the wide range of their programme and the splendour of musical beauty given to both alike. As they are still young and in the ascendancy, we may hope for a long term of growing achievements from this remarkable couple. Unfortunately Madame Mysz-Gmeiner was a great disappointment this season. It gave us the impression as though this highly-spirited and original singer had lost all command over her voice. At any rate the decline compared with former reasons was indisputable.

We are now awaiting Professor Marteau the successor of Professor Joachim in the Academy of Music and hope he will preserve the tradition of good taste and classical moderation. Other violinists we had to listen to this season, found indeed great applause with the public, but, to our taste, exerted themselves too much to show their mastery of all the tricks of the Virtuoso. Especially the Belgian maestro Eugene Ysaye looses more and more of his impressibility the oftener one listens to the sweetish extravagances of his play.

Of the great performances of the Chorus-Associations we are glad to record a steady progress. There is besides the Siegfried Ochs Association another Chorus called Sternscher Gesangverein now conducted by Oscar H. Fried, whose representation of Haydn's previous "Seasons" was really a most enjoyable treat of this season.

L. ASCH.

THEFT OF A EARRING.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Spiers charged Vishnu Apaji with disposing of a stolen carring, set with diamonds, emerald and valued at Rs. 300, belonging to Jehanjir M. Patel, a dealer in piece goods, on the 16th instant. Mr. M. D. Dadysett appeared for the accused. It appeared that the accused had purchased the earring rom Boda Mowas, a Mahomedan, for Rs. 2-11 and Boda had stated to the accused that he had picked up a plush case on the tram line; on opening the case, he found the earring. Accused represented to Boda that the jewels were false. But afterwards, he got them removed, had them weighed, and sold them for Rs. 125. Accused was convicted, and fined Rs. 200. Husein Moghal was charged before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal misappropriation of the earring. He was also defended by Mr. Dadysett. Accused had gone to the Patel Price-goods Depot in Princess Street and, after inspecting various articles, left without making any purchase. Three days after, the earring was found missing from the pocket of a coat left hanging on a peg in the shop. Accused was arrested, and the property was recovered. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, or to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The Factory Committee, who are now at Simla, are likely to complete their report early in the rains after which Mr. Campbell proceeds on leave until the autumn.

SWADESHI MEETING AT BORSAD.

A correspondent writes :—On Sunday the 19th April the "Borsad Brahman Hitwardhak Sabha" celebrated its third Annual Gathering under the enlightened guidance of D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M. A., LL.B., Late Chief Justice, Baroda State, who presided on the occasion. The Diwan Bahadur accompanied by Mr. Kishorebhai Asharam, City Police Inspector, Broach, and other members of the Reception Committee arrived on Saturday at 11 a.m. and people of all castes and creeds had turned out in large numbers to receive him. He was then garlanded and all the gentlemen present formed into procession and escorted him amidst vociferous cheering and eclat to the house of Mr. Vishwanath Ghelabhai who acted the host during his stay here. In the evening, the Diwan Bahadur visited the Sarvajanik Library and the Swadeshi Stores. But the scene which the Sunday morning witnessed was beyond all description. The gaily decorated hall, the innumerable flags and buntings and above all the joyous enthusiasm that pervaded the whole town—all this marked the day as a red-letter day in the history of this town. The proceedings began at 8 a.m. when, on the Diwan Bahadur taking the chair, Mr. Rewashankar Dadabhutt read the report. Then some very interesting recitations and dialogues took place. The meeting then unanimously passed a series of resolutions on education and industry. Next the president addressed the meeting in a lucid speech which lasted for over an hour. He said that he always found the greatest delight in the service of the Motherland and not all the monetary advantages in the world could give him similar pleasure. During the last 5 or 7 years, our country is evolving out some great things of lasting utility. But religious instruction of the young we should wholeheartedly strive for; else the children, liable to any prevailing impressions, are exposed to extraneous influences that seek to shake their faith in our own religion. He emphasised the fact that what is held forth by interested parties as only generous and disinterested missionary work is in main a mask for Anti-Hindu propaganda. He besought all the gentlemen present to work heart and soul for the preservation of the Hindu in his fold—to inculcate in the minds of our children lessons of our great religion—examples of Love and of Duty—truths of piety and divinity—so that they being little innocent things might not be easily beguiled by sugar-coated foreign doctrines. No willing worker, he said, had to drop his labours of love for want of funds. Just as the goddess of Laxmi is the part and parcel of Vishnu, the author of all good, money is sure to flow free in the wake of all good works. But what handicaps the Hindu most is the bondage of custom—mainly early marriage. Marriages of little children scarcely in their teens have weakened the vitality of our nation, and dwarfing the individual have incapacitated him for hard work mentally as well as physically. Another difficulty that baffles the Indian is his poverty, due to large annual drains of money in the shape of salaries and pensions and commercial and industrial gains—all these occasioned by a policy of preference on the part of the Government. Next he passed on to consider Swadeshism in general outline. He exhorted his audience to use Swadeshi goods and declared that the more he had resolved to work earnestly for the true Swadeshi cause, the greater were the difficulties thrown in his way. Knowledge was to be acquired from other countries, for it is not only essential but unsullied. "Develop the resources of your nation be firm in your faith and you shall not fear of failure." The President was very impressive all throughout and his earnestness and the sound commonsense which characterised his long address went a long way in convincing the people of the strength of his arguments. At the close of his address he met with tumultuous applause, amidst which were heard shouts of "Go on sir."

Mr. Tribhowandas Shobharam Thakar, B. A., moved a vote of thanks to the President, which terminated the proceedings. In the evening the Diwan Bahadur left this town, having during his short sojourn here won the hearts of the people by his simple unostentatiousness and sincerity in the Swadeshi cause.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the scheme under contemplation to raise a public subscription towards the endowment of a few scholarships in order to enable selected students to be trained in the workshops of England Japan, and America, in technical arts and industries will you permit me, through your esteemed columns, to invite the attention of those interested therein, to certain ready resources which for the past many years have been utilised for the upkeep of a costly establishment, at one time in South Kensington, and more recently in Piccadilly, London, which serves no other purpose than that of perpetuating the memory of the late Lord Northbrook.

The Northbrook Society enjoys the munificent income of £800 a year, which is almost entirely spent on its housing and the staff requisite thereto. Founded in the interests of Indians sojourning in England, with the help largely, if not exclusively, of Indian contributions, it is dragging on an inanimate existence, even in spite of its more central location. As was recently pointed out in some of your local vernacular contemporaries, the object of its benevolent founder has, through no fault of the trustees, failed of achievement, and is still less likely under the changed circumstances of Indian student life in England, to be realized. It is therefore felt that if the income of the Northbrook Trust be spent in a more productive and practical manner suited to the altered times, India's monies would get a better return. As technical education is now universally recognised to be the panacea for India's economic poverty, the suggestion that the Northbrook Trust income of £800 a year be applied towards the founding of as many technical scholarships as possible, to be competed for and held by selected Indian students, to defray their expenses during their training in England's workshops, or factories, will not be likely to meet with disfavour from the Northbrook Trustees, who, it is understood, are fully alive to the fact of non-realisation of the objects of the Trust, if such a suggestion were to emanate from a body of such influential gantlemen as are credited with the conception and the promotion of the scheme referred to at the top of this letter. No doubt, the terms of the Trust do not allow of the application of the income of the settlement to other than the original purpose or purposes, but, if backed-up by enlightened Indian public opinion, it will be an easy matter for the Trustees to get the necessary sanction from the authorities for its diversion in the proposed direction. This ready income can at best furnish four scholarships biennially, but as a start, it is not to be despised, and, I trust, steps will be taken promptly to secure it for the greater good of India.—Yours, &c.,

J.

LATER details of the unfortunate accident to Captain Livingston Learmouth, reported by us yesterday, go to show that while out pigsticking at Muttra he dropped his spear, and as he rode by, the point passed upwards through the leg and side. He is reported to be doing well, though his wounds are severe.

JAGANNATH COLLEGE, DACCA.

To be Affiliated to the Calcutta University.

The Syndicate has recommended to the Senate of the Calcutta University that Jagannath College, Dacca, be affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard. The following is taken from the report :—

Jagannath College, Dacca, may be regarded as the first second-grade college to carry through the transformation into a full first-grade college since the new stir has begun inhigher education. It is probable that the need for that transformation was also very great. Dacca offers a field for educational work which certainly cannot be cultivated in its entirety, so as to produce the maximum yield, by one Government College—no matter how admirably equipped. The neighbourhood of Dacca has long enjoyed a reputation for intellectual awakening and mental alertness. Amongst that upper tenth of its population there is, however, unfortunately, a considerable proportion which feels severely the strain of paying the full fee to Dacca College. Jagannath College presents a conscientious effort to meet that demand.

The college has been placed under a duly constituted Board of three Trustees and a strong governing body of ten members with Mr. Le Mesurier, Commissioner of Dacca, for President. The Principal—Babu Lalit Mohan Chatterjee—is "ex-officio" a member of the governing body, and the Professor of Mathematics—Babu Kali Prosanna Ray—has been elected as a representative of the teaching staff. The President, in his letter of application offers to increase the representation of education on the governing body, and this should, we consider, be done as soon as the full new staff is appointed. Professor Rajendra Nath Sen, after returning from his experience of the modern teaching of Chemistry at Leeds, will add much that must be invaluable to the deliberations of the governing body; and it is to be hoped that there will be several other professors whose knowledge will be of special value in its counsels.

The Trustees have acquired an irregularly-shaped plot of land measuring about 9 1-2 bighas in the heart of Dacca. This includes the site of the present College and High School. Rs. 45,000 is to be devoted to the building of an entirely new Arts College which in the hands of private contractors can be got through very quickly. When that is completed, and the school removed as intended, the whole of the present buildings with the exception of two rooms to be fitted as Science laboratories, will be utilised as a commodious college hostel. In the meantime, while that residential completeness has to be temporarily postponed, the present buildings will afford sufficient accommodation for the Arts classes.

The Science laboratories, though not built for the purpose and therefore far from ideally perfect, are being fitted up according to designs drawn up in conformity with our advice, and will, we believe satisfy all the real requirements of elementary science teaching.

All the accessory equipment for science teaching is being provided in a similiarly satisfactory manner

The apparatus hitherto accummulated is of the usual kind intended mainly for use on the lecture table. The far more useful and essential apparatus for teaching practical science in the laboratory has been ordered and is promised before June.

The annual grant of Rs. 1,200 that has been set apart for the purchase of new apparatus should prove sufficient for the requirements of intermediate classes.

The library is at present poorly provided. Large and immediate additions are promised, and an annual grant of Rs. 600. This latter marks a great advance on what has hitherto prevailed in the way of expenditure on books, and may be tried as experimental measure.

The teaching staff provided for in the letter o application should prove strong enough to offer a thorough education to the number of students which it is proposed to admit. The proposed scale of salaries and the establishment of a provident fund should attract good graduates in each subject. The amount of teaching work that will be done by each professor has been carefully worked out on a scale that should leave the students nothing to complain of.

We are therefore able to recommend the affiliation of Jagannath College up to the B. A. in English (with Honours), Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History and Mathematics, and in Bengali and Urdu composition; up to the Intermediate in Arts in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Bengali, and Urdu; and up to the Intermediate in Science in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English, Bengali, and Urdu.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	21	7	35 p. m.	3	30
Teheran ...	22	12	45 p. m.	2	10
Suez	22	2	25 p. m.	0	25

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delic

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

If you are ailing or debilitated, write for literature on this important subject and advice which will be given free, to—

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75/1, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AVOID
DISAPPOINTMENTS
The FINEST ARTISTIC WORK
WITH THE
UTMOST PROMPTNESS
CAN ONLY BE HAD FROM US.
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

1 Doz. Silver Type ... ... Rs. 16
1 „ Platino Type ... ... „ 25

OTHER SIZES SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

AMATEURS Receive our best attention in developing and printing films or plates.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS and ALL LOCAL EVENTS
CAN ALWAYS BE VIEWED AT
OUR ART SALOON.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
LIFT AVAILABLE.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I.M.S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol. Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
:o:
JULIUS GOVE!
JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!
SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash
When you can get a Water Paint
As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?
WHY use Oil Paints
When you can get a Water Paint
FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country?
WHY use any other Wall Finish than
"TEMERARE."

TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of beautiful tints and White.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof, and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is CHEAP enough for the STABLE, and ARTISTIC enough for the PALACE.
TEMERARE is sold in 1-lb, 3-lbs, and 7-lbs. packets, or per cwt.
Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India :—

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000
HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

WATSON'S NO. 10
VERY FINE
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
ALL WINE MERCHANTS
AND
U. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for—
JAMES WATSON & CO., LD.
DUNDEE.

ABDULLA & Co., Ld.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"
Are the ***Best,*** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,
The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE
Is in full swing now.
EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.
PRICES ! PRICES !! PRICES !!!

		Rs.	a.	p.
Ladies' Motor Caps	each	0	14	0
„ Woollen Toms	„	0	12	0
„ Cotton Vests	„	0	4	0
Silk Voils	a yard	1	6	0
Knitting Silk Balls, 100 yds. ...	per doz.	1	8	0
Gent's Cawnpore Twill Shirts ...	each	0	14	0
„ Motor Caps	„	0	14	0
„ Double Collars	per doz.	2	8	0
„ Single „	„	2	0	0
Tubular Ties	„	1	8	0

Don't lose this golden opportunity.
OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.
THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloth's, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Dugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all description, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Fairnett Street, Bombay.
Do —57.2 Canning Street, Calcutta

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balances made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the BANK.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL the twenty-third is celebrated as St. George's Day, the day of the patron saint of England for more than five centuries and a half. Our friends at Home complain of what they consider the indifference of Englishmen in India regarding this event, forgetting, if they ever knew, that April is not the time of year for celebrations of any kind in this country—either on the hills or in the plains—no matter how loyal and patriotic we may be. Nevertheless we can talk and read about our patron saint even if we cannot feast and dance and throw up our hats in his honour. At first the patron of England was the great Saxon king Edward, surnamed the Confessor. Edward the Third replaced his namesake by St. George in 1348, five hundred and sixty years ago, and he has ever since retained his position as the patron saint of this great kingdom and later on of this proud Empire. But even before Edward the Third's time, St. George was popular in England, for we find in 1222 a national council at Oxford ordering his feast to be kept as a lesser holiday throughout England. That was owing to the Crusades in which the great Richard the Lion-hearted had personally engaged. During the campaign in Palestine of that king, St. George appeared to him and gave him victory. Even before that time the saint had achieved popularity among the Crusaders by appearing on the battlefield of Antioch on 28th June 1089, when they were hard pressed by the Saracens, and assisting them. This timely appearance at the very crisis of the campaign led the Crusaders, among whom were the Normans under Robert, the son of William the Conqueror, to adopt him as their patron. Even in Saxon England St. George was well known as early as the seventh century. But the definite adoption of him as the patron saint took place, as we have said, in the reign of Edward III, who founded in 1348 the chapel dedicated to him at Windsor, and two years later instituted the celebrated Order of the Garter under his patronage. In the previous year whilst besieging Calais, the King, under a sudden impulse, had exclaimed : "Ah! St. Edward! Ha! St. George!" and rushing on the French defeated them signally. This, like the apparition of the saint to Richard I, had a lasting effect, and the hold of St. George on England's king and his people was complete. Sixty-two years later, in 1415, the Saint's Day was made a major double feast, and ordered by the constitutions of Archbishop Chicheley to be observed like Christmas Day; and St. George also received the title of spiritual patron of the English soldiery. In 1545 the day was observed as a red-letter day in the first prayer book of Edward the Sixth; but in the revised prayer book this was changed and never restored, though the holding of the Chapter of the Garter on St. George's Day, which was transferred to Whitsuntide, was restored and the chapter is held every year on this day of the Saint's feast. The Crusades made the saint popular in England; and the same holy wars of the Cross spread his fame over many other countries of Europe, where several princes founded orders of knighthood under his name and patronage. The great Italian republics of Genoa and Venice and also the Kingdom of Arragon and Valencia in Portugal adopted St. George as their tutelary saint like England. In Northern Syria St. George's Day is still observed as a great festival; and indeed in all the Oriental Churches his name is much revered.

Now, who was this Saint George who has achieved so much posthumous renown and celebrity in England and elsewhere? The answer is unfortunately not so clear as we would wish in the case of such a celebrity. Indeed there are writers of note who have doubted the very existence of such a personage, and have tried to prove him to be a myth. The great reformer Calvin was the first to do this, and in his iconoclastic zeal tried to show that he was a mere phantom of the Christian imagination of the pre-Reformation period. This historical "skepsis" had no foundation in solid fact. But it is not half so shocking as the other theory, which indeed assumes that there was a real person of the name, but which makes him out to have been a great scoundrel and also a heretic. There flourished in the fourth century a wicked man of the name of George, who was a fraudulent pork contractor to the Roman army, and by some underhand means got himself appointed as the heretical Syrian Archbishop of Alexandria in opposition to the saintly Athanasius, and so tyrannised over his flock that they at last rebelled against his cruelty and angrily tore him to pieces in 361. So cruel and unjust was this man that the well known ecclesiastical historian who flourished in the next generation, Theodoret, calls him "more atrocious to his flock than a wolf, a bear or a leopard." With this rascally army contractor and Syrian Archbishop St. George, whom England honours as its patron saint, has been actually identified. One Dr. Reynolds, who wrote in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was the first to attempt this. He was answered by Dr. Heglin, who refuted the charge. But Gibbon in his great work took up the scandal again and has given it currency among uncritical people to this day. His unfortunate bias against Christianity is well known, and he found in this identification of a saint of the church with a rascal another shaft for his ridicule. In one round sentence he has crystallised the scandal originated by the obscure Dr. Reynolds, and in the popular mind it has ever since remained, though scholars have laboured hard to show its falsehood. "The odious stranger, disguising every circumstance of time and place, assumed the mark of a martyr, a saint, and a Christian hero; the infamous George of Cappadocia has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry and of the Garter." A Catholic Bishop, Dr. Milner, answered Gibbon and showed the utter improbability of a wicked man being elevated to the honours of saintship so soon after his disgraceful death. Moreover Athanasius had in his writings exposed the heretic and cruel George of Cappadocia, whom he knew well, and these writings were too well known to people of those times to allow them to be misled into such a scandalous error of honouring as a saint a heretic and a scoundrel. But Mr. Hogg gave the death-blow to the theory lightly adopted by Gibbon without much investigation, when in 1862 he showed before the Royal Society of Literature that an inscription of 346 in a church in Southern Syria erected to St. George existed, proving that the saint had already been dead and canonised fifteen years before the infamous George had been torn to pieces by a justly infuriated mob.

Concerning the real St. George, the patron of England, very little is known positively; though negatively we are sure that he was a quite different person, as seen above, from the infamous George. He was a military tribune in the Roman army. He was a native of Cappadocia,—whilst the other George, though also called a Cappadocian, was so only by descent as he was born at Epaphania in Cilicia—and of good family, and was related to St. Nina, by whom the Iberians were converted in the reign of Constantine. When he heard of the publication of the famous first edict of Diocletian for persecuting the Christians dated 23rd February 303, he was with his mother on a visit to Lydda in Palestine, where she had some property; but he came to Nicomedia and was the celebrated person who tore down the imperial proclamation for which he suffered death by roasting over a slow fire. The date on which he suffered martyrdom was 23rd April, as known from early days. To-day, therefore, is the sixteen hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. George for the Christian faith during the Diocletian persecution. Eusebius, the celebrated contemporary ecclesiastical historian (265-340), who narrates the story of the martyrdom, does not, however, mention the name of the martyr. But that the nameless martyr was St. George is generally admitted. In the famous "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists he is said to have sought a personal interview with Diocletian and remonstrated with him for his persecution of the faith that he openly professed, and resigned his commission in the army. For this he was immediately laid under arrest, and afterwards tortured and put to death.

THE LATE PREMIER

Reuter, the other day, sounded the death-knell of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he told us the nature of his illness and of his resignation of the Premiership. Sir Henry, a stalwart, a faithful follower of Mr. Gladstone, would never have been Premier at all but for the Home Rule Bill, which divided the Liberal Party and took from it some of its most capable men. Several, now sitting on the Opposition benches, might have hoped for the prize before him. But it pleased Providence to bring about the split and, subsequently, to give Sir Henry the post of Prime Minister: And he did his duty manfully, steadily, and, as the majority of his followers thought, efficiently. Not one of the most brilliant of leaders, still one of the most scrupulously Radical, and probably the most diplomatic, Sir Henry always had at his back the majority of the Party he belonged to, and his phenomenal tact in dealing with hem rendered him more formidable than he could otherwise have hoped to be. His death will be regretted by both sides of the House, for his geniality and courtesy endeared him to both political friend and foe.

"THOU WINTRY WIND?"

THERE are those who only respond with a tardy nod when we affirm that the climate of Bombay has its compensations. Yet we wonder if the congenital grumbler who is always snarling at the Indian climate could just now enjoy his after-dinner cigar, clad only in his cottons, on the verandah of his bungalow in England. Only yesterday Reuter told us of the latest vagary of the English climate. Bitter nor'-easters blowing, with intermittent snow squalls and football forsaken for snowballing is pretty weather for Easter Monday, and no mistake. When London's jaded millions, who have been toasting their pale faces and frosty toes over their coal fires for six months past, hope to get a few balmy Easter hours at the sea-side or in the woods amongst the primroses, down comes the snow and carpets their little world with a picturesque whiteness and fills their hospitals with consumptives. And a fortnight ago at Putney, so one Boat-race scribe informs us, the weather was so warm that the only men in top-coats were the crews. The winter of 1907-08 has seen a terrible recurrence of the influenza fiend, while in parts measles has been epidemic. Once more the vast majority of Englishmen who have spent the winter in Bombay have much to be thankful for.

THE MOHMAND KHELS.

AN expedition against the Mohmand Khels, or against any other tribe at this time of the year is not a matter lightly to be contemplated. We trust an expedition may not be necessary and that the action taken by General Willcocks in patrolling the borderland with a preventive force will prove adequate—for the time-being at all events. The tribesmen by some unhappy chance have become perturbed just at the time when they should be devoting their attention to their crops. It may be that the presence of a strong body of troops on the frontier will serve to overawe the tribesmen for the present, and we may then deal with them next cold weather as a substitute for the customary manœuvres.

THE Honourable Mr. Basil Scott, having taken the usual declaration, assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, before office hours yesterday.

MR. GARTH, Barrister-at-Law, is seriously ill and leaves for England to-morrow.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s.s. "Dco. Balduino," from Bombay, left Aden for Suez and Genoa on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

A telegram from Colombo, dated April 20, says that "monsoonish conditions have prevailed there since Saturday, there being a frequent burst of wind and rain from the south-west, accompanied by thunder; which is regarded as the arrival of the "Little Monsoon."

RUNNING train thefts on both the Eastern Bengal State Railway and East India Railway are again on the increase. Several cases have been reported recently, and in another case, two wooden boxes, containing Rs. 12,000, in silver, and booked to Patna were stolen from the strong room in the Parcels office.

THE Acting Governor of Pondicherry was expected at Calcutta yesterday. He goes to Chandernagore to enquire into the "Bomb Outrage," and the general question of holding Swadeshi meetings by Indian Residents in the town, who have presented a petition inviting a general and thorough investigation.

The Telegraph trouble is over, and happily over, but the frontier trouble has broken out, afresh says the *Empire*. The Calcutta also adds paper :—"From our Bombay exchanges we learn that the police of "urbs prima in Indis" (Silence in the Gallery!), have at last laid their hands upon an interesting personality, who is wanted in connection with a series of daring burglaries on Malabar Hill. This gentleman is said to have cleared Rs. 1,000 per month by his professional exertions—not a great deal when you consider the anxiety, the risk and the sense of personal responsibility which the profession of house-breaking entails. However, that is not the point. The point is that the Bombay police have caught their burglar! Next, please!

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ALL FOR LOVE.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has issued an earnest appeal to all whom it may concern on behalf of the depressed classes,—to wit, the working poor, and the women and children of India. They are woefully neglected, much to the detriment of the country, and his passionate pleading is intended to awaken the national conscience to the duty which lies at its doors. Mr. Malabari has a plan of his own for the uplifting and improvement of these classes, women especially. "What the country needs most," he says, "is a society of women workers, trained at a central home, with a common programme and a common unsectarian aim in life, that of sympathizing with, and working among, women—as visitors, lecturers, nurses, instructors, rescuers, helpers; as healers of heart and soul and body; doing good by stealth humbly and lovingly as daughters and servants of God." He proposes to found an institution for the training of Florence Nightingales and Elizabeth Frys, banded together in a campaign against ignorance, and vice, and crime; healing the sick, succouring the needy, rescuing the fallen, illumining the homes and the lives of the depressed and the down-trodden, wherever they may be. And when the day's work is done and these Sisters of Mercy return to the 'Seva Sadan', as the Home is to be called, we are treated in the prospectus before us to an edifying picture of Faith, Hope and Charity, "sitting together in loving union, comparing notes, retailing their experiences and cheering and fortifying one another for the work to be done on the morrow." If eloquent words and high-flown sentiment can touch the heart of Dives, Mr. Malabari has done his best to achieve his pious purpose; and if the benevolent scheme is to be forwarded to the extent contemplated by its enthusiastic author, the philanthropy of "our merchants, mill-owners and other Captains of Industry," to whom he appeals, will have to be taxed to its utmost capacity. These practical gentlemen, shrewd men of the world, who are not so concerned with sentiment, as with the amassing of wealth, and otherwise forwarding their worldly interests, may demand something less visionary and more tangible and definite, something which may appeal to their cool, calculating mind, before they will agree to open their purse-strings wide enough to answer the expectations of the promoter of the high ideal. They may refuse, for one thing, to endorse his statement, that the condition of the mill-hands is going from bad to worse. They may ask to be supplied with such proofs about the value and efficacy of the remedy, proposed by its advocate with such an abundance of faith in its healing virtues, before their sluggish sympathy can be moved. I trust that Mr. Malabari will be equal to the task. He has in him faith enough to move mountains,—will he fail then to move the mill-owner? Mr. Malabari is a very clever man, and possesses in an uncommon degree the *gift* of persuasion. He has spent his life battling with social wrongs and social abuses, and has exerted himself on behalf of the Indian widow to some purpose. There is no denying his warm imagination, his chivalrous nature, his pious zeal. There is a place and purpose for such men in society, and we are ready to concede to them a great deal for their earnestness, sincerity and enthusiasm.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S LATEST.

In a speech delivered at a social gathering in London, Lord Ampthill observed that he was long enough in India to learn that he did not know all that was to be known. On the other hand, there are men who evidently think that their sojourn in India can never be too short for their knowing all about the country and its people, and pronouncing emphatic and authoritative opinions thereon. Mr. Keir Hardie is one of them. On the strength of a few weeks' stay in India, he considers himself perfectly qualified to lay down the law to his betters. He has carried home with him in his wallet a recipe for the better government of India, which is warranted to prove an unfailing specific. He himself describes his tour as "A Scamper Round the World," and having scampered through India, he delivers himself of this egregious opinion :—

"Let it not be forgotten that the Indian people are of the same Aryan stock as ourselves. Take a gathering of Indians. Remove their graceful, picturesque costumes, and clothe them in coat and trousers, wash the sun out of their skins, and then a stranger, suddenly let down into the midst of them would have difficulty in saying whether he was in Manchester or Madras. This fact has a very important bearing on the question of how far the Indian people can be trusted with the right of self-government."

So it is only a question of dress and colour! If the people were metamorphosed into the outward semblance of Englishmen, Madras will have as good a right and capacity for self-government as Manchester. Are they not, besides, the Aryan brothers of Englishmen? And if the English can govern themselves by means of parliamentary institutions, why not the Indians? Mr. Keir Hardie might have gone a step further, and argued—Is not the Mongolian, the Turanian, the Semitic and the Ethiopian also a man and a brother? Are we not all children of the same Father? Why then should these people be considered unfit to exercise those civil rights and enjoy the freedom, with which the Britisher is blessed! The Social Democrat has delivered himself of a large number of egregious sentiments. But herein he has surpassed himself, which is saying a great deal. Speaking recently in Glasgow, where he has the hardihood to stand for the Rectorship of the University, he made the sapient remark that if people were to travel and get to know one another, there will be no war. Since the invention of steam power, people have been going about the world in ever-increasing numbers; yet we seem to be no nearer the millenneum, the Hague Conferences notwithstanding. In the same speech he has engaged to pulverize Mr. Morley with a magnificent reply to all his fallacies about India, which is under preparation. From the ideas which he has freely expressed during his peregrinations in India, and which he has been repeating in England, we may know what is coming. To take one instance, he holds the administration directly responsible for plague and famine. Whatever scientists may say, he has discovered the true cause of plague. It is not rats, or fleas or filth. He will have none of your new-fangled theories about the plague bacilli. It is caused by starvation, and the people are starving in millions! It looks as if the Labour leader has in him a reserve of assurance, and curious notions, and crude ideas, sufficient to last him a life-time.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

They are busy preparing a constitution for the Congress, which is to be revived and re-christened as the Convention. Those Indians alone will be allowed to join who will subscribe to its cardinal creed. Its leaders place in the fore-front of their propaganda the proposition that the continuance of the British Government is necessary in the interests of the people. They will, doubtless, keep Swaraj as a distant goal in view, but they will allow that it is only to be attained gradually, and by a long course of preparation There are signs already which portend trouble for the Convention, however its projectors might contrive to turn it into a harmonious gathering of Friends in Council. The partisans of Mr. Tilak and his coadjutors question the right of any one to dictate the terms on which alone a person may be admitted to the Congress, by whatever name it may be called. They claim admission and participation in its proceedings on the common ground of patriotism, which will brook no bar or restraint on its freedom, because they maintain that no one has a right to curb liberty of thought. If the convention is to be invested with the air and authority of a national assembly, no Indian can be debarred from the right of appearing as a delegate, if he is returned by his constituency, and taking part in its deliberations. These pretensions, I am afraid, are a bit extravagant. It is perfectly open to the one side, as to the other, to create an organisation according to its own views and wishes, attaching such terms and conditions to its membership as its promoters might desire. Those who do not wish to subscribe to the creed of the Convention may start an association of their own. It is open to them to lay down, in contradiction of the fundamental proposition of the rival organization, that those alone can join them who will make a solemn affirmation that they will support every endeavour that is made to subvert the alien power within the shortest space of time. In these circumstances, there will be two Kings of Brentford for the people of India. Neither party will be able to claim that it reflects the united voice of the people. Each side will have its own creed, its own formula, and its own supporters and followers.

WILL THERE BE TROUBLE?

The Congress, as an exponent of United India, is dead. There is some talk of a coalition between the rival functions. This is neither possible, nor desirable. A pretence at unity is much worse than honest and open disunion. The situation does not admit of mutual concessions or compromise. The differences, which were deepened and accentuated at the last Congress, leave no room for a common ground of action. The die is cast; the shoe has been flung, and now there is no recalling the past. I should think the Convention, by virtue of the good sense and sobriety of its leaders, will command the weight and respect which will be denied to any movement which may be started in opposition. But I apprehend it will tax the ingenuity of its leaders to the utmost to devise a plan which will effectually secure the exclusion of "undesirable aliens." They may not be entirely successful in preventing wolves entering the fold in sheep's clothing. The wildest of Extremists may find no difficulty in assenting to the fundamental article of the Convention as an abstract proposition and, thus smuggling themselves in, may be able to cause any amount of trouble and mischief. The Convention will be an improvement on the Congress, in that it will have a carefully framed constitution, regulating the electorates, determining the number and qualifications of the delegates, and, above all, framing rules for the election of its president. The Congress could get on without a constitution, or with such a rough sort of constitution as came into being in the process of evolution, so long as there was perfect peace and unanimity. The president was virtually selected for it by a few leaders comprising the inmost circle, and his name was proposed at Congress as the merest formality. This simple procedure will no longer suit the altered circumstances, and it is well that the elective principle is to be introduced in the selection of the president. The government of the Congress, while the shouting was all on one side, was a sort of mild and benevolent despotism. The Convention will be subject to a constitution, and in this respect, it may prove and more potent and efficient instrument for the promotion of the popular cause.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR HINDU GIRLS.

The Hindu community is indebted to Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, as Executor of the estate of the late Mr. Chanda Ramji, for providing them with a High School for Girls. The success of the institution will now depend entirely on the community itself. They must aid it with funds, as well as with pupils. Female education among the Hindus, even in a city like Bombay, may be described as still in its infancy. It will have to be considerably extended and stimulated if the high school is to grow and prosper. I believe that its very existence will afford an impetus to higher education, and that it will be well attended in course of time. Another factor, by no means the least important, which will make for success, will lie in its conduct and management, and in the nature and quality of the instruction to be given to the girls. In my humble judgment the curriculum need not be a slavish copy of that of similar institutions for boys. We do not want what were once known and derided as Blue Stockings. We do not want maiden matriculates and girl graduates, so much as women who will be an ornament of their home, who will be enabled by their knowledge to cheer and elevate their own lives, and to direct the mind and mould the character of their children, who will encourage their husbands by their sympathy and help in all that pertains to the progress and well-being of society. We do not want to produce a faithful copy of the West, still less an imitation of its external and superficial aspects. But assimilating the best thought and culture of the West, we must aim at producing a healthy and beautiful type of womanhood, peculiar to our own race, and our own civilisation. How very far are we from this goal, and this ideal!

DION.

LADY RUBY ELLIOT.

Some Wedding Gifts.

The following are some among the magnificent presents received by Lord Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot, on the occasion of their wedding on April 4th :—For the bride there is a charming diamond and amethyst pendant from the Prince and Princess of Wales, and from Princess Victoria of England a pretty little clock. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have sent one of those beautiful gold and enamel calendars set with a little ruby fly, and from Princess Patricia there is a case containing four gold and enamel lace pins.

To Lord Errington the Queen of Spain has sent a pair of gold and enamel sleeve links and studs, Princess Henry of Battenberg gives him a water-colour drawing, the Duchess of Connaught a gold seal, and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha a set of gold and enamel waistcoat buttons.

Lord Kitchener sends two silver entree dishes, the members of the Viceroy's Council a superb rope of pearls, and the Viceroy's personal staff two silver cups, while the bridegroom's colleagues in the Foreign Office have given him a silver tea and coffee service.

A gold-mounted dressing-case, a cheque, and some furniture are Lord and Lady Minto's presents to their daughter. and Lord Cromer has given her a quantity of family jewels, while to his son he gives a cheque.

There are costly jewels and valuable rugs from the various Maharajas and Maharanees, a large silver tray from the Postmaster-General of Canada, and an emerald and diamond bangle from Commander Perry and the officers of the North-West Mounted Police.

Lord and Lady Carrington have sent a pair of silver candlesticks, Lord and Lady Crewe a pair of old silver sugar casters, Lord Althorp an armchair, a settee, and a bookcase, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt two antique silver gravy boats.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne give a pair of silver tea caddies, from the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch there is a case of gold dessert knives and forks, from the Duke and Duchess of Manchester a gold pencil case, from the Duke and Duchess of Rutland a jewelled necklace, from the Duchess of St. Albans a pair of candlestick and from the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland a pair of Japanese vases convertible into electric lamps.

Mr. Frank Mildmay, M. P., lent his house in Berkeley Square for the reception, and Mr. Harry Lindsay placed his pretty place at Sutton Courtney at the disposal of the happy couple for their honeymoon.

DEATH OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

REMARKABLE CAREER IN THE COMMONS.

EX-PREMIER AND FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 10-45 A. M.

Sir H, Campbell-Bannerman died this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman passed away peacefully at 9-15 this morning. Death was due to heart failure. He had been unconscious for thirty-six hours.

Doctor Burnet, Sir Henry's neice and a nurse were present.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the ex-Prime-Minister of the present Liberal Government, and Father of the House of Commons. Sir Henry had reached his seventy-second year, and became ill some months ago. He made a temporary recovery, however, but it did not last long, and three months since it was seen that his political days were over, and for several weeks he had been bedridden. Sir Henry had never been the same man since the death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman in 1906. They had spent the best part of half-a-century together, and were inseparable; and Lady Campbell-Bannerman's death left a gap in the life of the Prime Minister which even the excitement of politics was unable to fill. It is, by the way, remarkable how our great statesmen feel the loss of their helpmates. Lord Salisbury was a broken man from the day his wife died. So was Lord Goschen, who had celebrated his diamond wedding of marital happiness when Lady Goschen was laid to rest. Even Lord Rosebery, young as he was when Lady Rosebery died, was an altered man after he became a widower, while Mr. Gladstone's grief at the loss of his spouse of fifty years is historic.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's disease was the combination of a weak heart and dropsy. During his illness the greatest sympathy was manifested towards him; and hundreds of well-known persons constantly called to enquire concerning the distinguished patient's condition. The King and Queen were especially solicitous, and the first act of His Majesty on arriving back from Biarritz a few days ago was to drive to the ex-Premier's residence in London to learn how the patient was. The King was not allowed to see Sir Henry, however, and it was then obvious that no hope of a recovery could be entertained. His Majesty caused his physician, Dr. Bertrand Dawson, to call and see the patient on several occasions, but the end was drawing near, and the skill of the doctors was unavailing. Sir Henry has passed to his rest, the most generally liked and the least hated Prime Minister that England ever had.

SPECIAL MEMOIR.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, though not perhaps in the very front rank of English statesmen, had yet had a remarkable career in politics, and was immensely esteemed by the members of both parties. In an age when it is often alleged that Scotsmen run the Empire, it is worth remembering that he was the first Prime Minister of purely Celtic strain. Although his mother was a Bannerman of Manchester, her farther settled there from Scotland; and up in Aberdeenshire, where the Bannermans hail from, there is little but the Celtic element. Paternally Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was an out-and-out Celt, his grandfather and father being fresh to Glasgow from the heathery Highland Hills. Both his father and uncle, who built the great businesses in Glasgow which still bears their name, were, when freed from the conventionalities of commercial life, enthusiastic Highlanders. As businessmen their Highland mother said of them: "What James (Sir Henry's father) plans and William carries out canna go wrong!"

Curiously enough, Sir Henry had a brother, James, who for nearly thirty years has sat in the House of Commons unheard, and almost unknown, and on benches opposite to those of the now deceased statesman. There is, by the way, the curious parity between the careers of these two brothers, that while Henry Campbell-Bannerman sat throughout his whole forty years of service in the House for the same constituency, Stirling, his brother James did the like for nearly thirty years, he having represented throughout that period the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. It is worth recalling that Sir Henry's great predecessor in the premiership, Mr. Gladstone, sat for many years on opposite benches to his elder brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone.

The name of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been since his Premiership a household word throughout the country; yet it is an astonishing fact that in 1899, when Sir William Harcourt ceased to be Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, his colleague "C.-B.," who had worked by his side for over thirty-years, and had held the greatest offices in the State, remained comparatively unknown to the great majority of the British public. Such an anomaly is not by any means unprecedented; but it was really remarkable in the case of one so obviously gifted as the statesman who has just passed away. It will not be difficult to define the precise period when Sir Henry became widely known to the electorate; but in the case of "Dizzy," "Grandolph," "The G.O.M.," and other popular idols of the past, whose epithets were almost as often used as the names bestowed upon them by their parents, it may safely be conjectured as being the moment when a facetious pleb nick-named him by curtailing his cognomen to "C.B."

There is a very good reason for the abbrievation, however, for officially "C.-B.'s" handle worked out something like this: "The Right Honourable Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G. C. B., M. P., D. C., M. A., LL. D., D. L., J. P." looks rather a large order, but there is some virtue in the fact that while two-line names usually owned by nonentities this one was that of a man who, whether we be Pro-Boers, Liberal Imperialists, Unionists, or good old crusted Tories we must but admit had worked for his opinions with consistently, and who had tried his utmost to fulfil successfully the onerous and trebly-irksome task of keeping together with an outward appearance of oneness the Godlins and Sheehys of the party which had elected to fight under his standard.

A great Party Leader, Sir Henry's composition was strange one. It used to be said that the cause of his being so little known was a naturally feeble constitution; and this was not altogether untrue although recent events have shown pretty plainly that underneath the lamb-like apathy there was the spirit of a lion ready to start up and do battle on his own behalf when he found himself assailed. But it is certain that had he been of a more pushful temper, or more aggressive and ambitious in his methods, he would never have been selected unconditionally by men of the high-minded and Imperialistic Asquith school, and the "Score-off-a-Tory-at-every-chance" type of Lloyd-Georges and Swift MacNeil's to lead them. It is all very well to talk about the Liberal Party having no leader, but where is the man not gifted with the burning eloquence and dissenotion-damning powers of a Gladstone who can encompass within one fold men who a few years ago blushed at the name of Pro-Boer, and those who revelled in it?

There is little of romance in the life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but there was a good deal of it in that of his father, who died "Sir James Campbell, Bart, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow," and who began his career as a small draper or "packman" in the sordid purlieus of the Whitechapel of the "second city of the Empire." This was at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, and so earnestly did James Campbell and his brother strive to rise above the dead-level of the "rag-trade," that while still comparatively young men they found themselves on the high road to wealth. Their merits did not consist entirely of abundance of lucre, for both became men of light and leading in their native city, and James who throughout his life did his best to make Glasgow the model city which it is, finally attained the greatest honours as a citizen which it was possible for him to achieve.

Sir James sent his two sons, James Alexander and Henry, to Glasgow University, where they imbibed their first political predilections, and, as is not seldom the case with brothers, their views became strongly antagonistic. The elder, who became the second baronet, now sits on the Conservative benches of the House of Commons, while the younger son, Henry, who on leaving Glasgow, proceeded to Cambridge, became Prime Minister. Sir Henry entered Parliament in 1868 for the Stirling Burghs, which he has represented ever since. Though never given to self-assertion, he soon came under the keen scrutiny of Mr. Gladstone who, seeing in his Scottish recruit a man of promise, gave him a post in his first administration. The value of Mr. Gladstone's choice was such that Sir Henry held office in every Liberal Government since that time. If any man knew the course of Parliamentary procedure by heart it was "C.-B.," for he was Financial Secretary to the War Office from 1871 to 1874; Secretary for Ireland, 1884 to 1885; Secretary for War, 1886 till 1892; and he was Secretary to the Admiralty and President of the Local Government Board. Although said to be lacking in ambition, Sir Henry once confessed to having a sneaking regard for one office, which, however, it was never his luck to hold. This was the Speakership of the House of Commons. His opportunity came when Viscount Peel retired from that post, and as there was no doubt about his election, he nearly gave way to his inclination, but being overpersuaded by those of his friends who viewed the loss of so able a member of the party as a catastrophe, he yielded to their wishes, and Mr. Gully (Lord Selby) was elected instead.

To give an accurate account of what "C.-B." has done in the various appointments he has held would require a page instead of a column or two. But perhaps it was as Secretary for War that he came most prominently before the country. His term of office saw the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. War ministers of both parties had shrunk from interfering with the late Queen's cousin, who was nearly eighty years of age, and had been top-sawyer of the Forces ever since the retirement of Viscount Hardinge, in 1856. But Sir Henry, who had the gift of accomplishing his schemes in a firm, but unostentatious way, induced the Duke to resign without creating any commotion. To him it was merely something that had to be done, and he did it. It was a magnificent triumph of tact, and earned for him not only the gratitude of a large portion of the Army, but the good opinion of the public, and a wide recognition of his statesmanship.

He became Leader of the Liberal party, then in Opposition, in 1899, four years after the selection had been first foreshadowed. At that time he was still plain Mr. Campbell Bannerman and soon after the General Election of 1895 a contemporary writer observed:—"He would not be half a bad successor to Sir William Harcourt as a Leader of the Radicals, only he would not care for the job and he is not a Radical." Any how he has a long official record, having been Financial Secretary to the War Office, Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and twice Secretary for War. He was always regarded as a man to rise to an emergency, and he has risen. It is claimed by his friends that probably no man living has talked less nonsense; certainly none has furnished more food for the personal paragraphist. When Mr. Campbell Bannerman was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland the announcement was hailed as a great joke, for, exclaimed an "Echo" contributor, though Mr. Champbell-Bannerman has been long in the House and so highly favoured by the dispenser of good things, he has not acquired a name for eloquence, energy or administrative capacity. When he reached Dublin the Irish Members dubbed him the "Scotch sandbag." Mr. Biggar described him as "an overdried flitch of bacon." A "Daily News" writer declared that there was "too much nuda veritas about Mr. Campbell Bannerman. Like Boileau, he calls a cat a cat and Sir Howard Vincent a bore. He does not, with Tennyson's hero charm us till the lion looks no larger than the cat.

Of his service as Chief Secretary one critic observed that he had no policy, conceived nothing, excited no enmities; he merely did the behests of the Cabinet, and when he left the Viceregal Lodge he left behind him no reputations to keep his memory warm there. Mr. Parnell declared that "he had nothing to say of Mr. Bannerman, except that nothing could be made of him. Like the elderly British spinster who walked unharmed among the lions of Africa, he was too tough. Yet he did not, like that heaven-born statesman Mr. Balfour, set himself to irritate and annoy the men with whom he had to deal. Being a statesman of a more mundane type he treated the Irish members in a conciliatory fashion, assumed that their objects were the same as his own, and mildly indicated some unlucky differences of detail.

(Continued on page 8.)

BYE-ELECTIONS.

BIG FIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Balfour's Prophecy.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OVERTHROW ANTICIPATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Irish League has decided to instruct the Irish at Manchester to support Mr. Winston Churchill.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Mr. Balfour has written a long letter to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who is opposing Mr. Churchill in North-west Manchester, in which he confidently anticipates success against heavy odds.

The unexampled spectacle of two Cabinet Ministers fighting to preserve their seats, is, says Mr. Balfour, a tribute to the enthusiasm of the Conservative party.

The letter concludes by emphasizing that the existing fiscal system has broken down from every point of view.

Mr. Lloyd-George delivered four speeches in Manchester on behalf of Mr. Winston Churchill, denouncing fiscal reform and advocating a conciliatory compromise on the Education question.

He upheld the Licensing Bill, and declared that the land system wanted seeing to. The land was given for the benefit of the children of the soil and not for a small class.

He concluded that he was willing to bet that there would be Old Age Pensions within a year.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Mr. Fitzalan Hope has been returned for Sheffield unopposed in the place of the late Sir Howard Vincent.

The Liberals and Labourites (as Reuter calls them) have done well to refrain from an assault on the Unionist stronghold of Central Sheffield. Colonel Howard Vincent's majority in 1892 was 865, at the two following elections he was unopposed, while in 1906 he had a majority of 927. A constituency in which the Unionists can muster a majority of nearly a thousand at such a time of adversity as the last general election is not worth the Liberal's while to fight when bye-elections are going against them. It could only result in an exhibition of weakness which is not desirable with a newly reorganised Ministry. Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, the new member, formerly represented the Brightside division of Sheffield (Mr. Mundella's old constituency), which he won from the Liberals somewhat sensationally in 1900 by a majority of 963 over Mr. Frederick Maddison. He lost the seat in an equally sensational manner two years ago when he was beaten by a local architect and a thousand majority. Mr. Hope is a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk and a descendant of Sir Walter Scott. Before he went into the House of Commons he was Private Secretary to his uncle and Lord Londonderry successively at the Post Office. He had fought three elections before 1900, which, considering that he was still on the right side of 30, was a fairly good record. He is of course a "Whole Hogger," or he would not have been accepted by Central Sheffield Unionists. He made something of an impression on the last Parliament and will be a distinct accession to the "young bloods" of the Opposition.

TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A letter from Mr. Sydney Buxton has been published, in which the Postmaster General says that he has no intention of supporting any proposal at the Telegraph Conference for the withdrawal of artificial code words, but he expects all concerned to co-operate to keep the privilege within reasonable bounds.

SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, APRIL 22

Reuter wires from Peking that Sir Robert Hart has left.

He had a magnificent send-off. British and Chinese troops formed a guard of honour.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Severe Defeats.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Sultan of Obbia, in Italian Somaliland, reports that he has twice defeated the Mullah's followers, killing 300 and capturing 96 rifles of French make.

SIR T. KELLY-KENNY.

Joins French in Morocco.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., joins General d'Amade's forces in the Casablanca Hinterland to watch the operations.

TRIPOLI DISPUTE.

Turkey's Promise.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Turkey has promised a satisfactory settlement of the Tripoli coasting question and the sanction of the Sultan is alone awaited.

KINGS AT CORFU.

Sultan Salaams Kaiser.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A Turkish delegation has arrived at Corfu to greet the Kaiser on behalf of the Sultan. They have also visited the King of the Hellenes.

The Greek Premier has also arrived at Corfu.

KING AND QUEEN.

Notable Royal Reunion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Copenhagen, where they met with a most cordial welcome. The city, which is at present clad in snow, is brilliantly decorated.

BELIASUVAR AFFAIR.

Russian Reinforcements.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Strong Russian reinforcements have started for Beliasuvar.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Viceroy of the Caucasus has ordered two divisions of troops to the Persian Frontier.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE.

And the Congress.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A Labour Party Conference held at Huddersfield, on the motion of Mr. Keir-Hardie passed a vote of sympathy with the aims of the Indian National Congress in favour of self-government.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Excursion Train Smash.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The trains, which collided at Braybrook junction, carried a thousand passengers.

The injured now number 140, of whom five are in a critical condition.

COTTON.

American Firm Suspends.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A telegram from New York states that the suspension is announced of the Longshore Company, a cotton firm. The liabilities are not large.

CRAVEN STAKES.

Perier, Bayer, Bonspiel, Ednam, Lucus, Rambling Rector, Cordoux, Bolted, Potomac, Alistair, Aristocracy, Olympus, Dabling, Indian Runner.

Our selections are:

Olympus.
Bonspiel.
Ednam.

The race will be run to-morrow. Distance 1 mile.

THE FORTHCOMING MEDICAL CONGRESS IN BOMBAY.

"Unable to be Present."

A Circular has been issued by the General Secretary, and one of the most interesting items is the proposal to invite certain eminent authorities to contribute papers on their special subjects. The list of guests to be invited begins with the names of "Koch, Klein, Pettenkofer, Kanthack, Schaudin."

The invitation concludes:—"Your return travelling expenses and out-of-pocket expenses while in Bombay will be defrayed by the Committee."

We publish the replies from certain of those invited, which have been found on our office-table, and no small excitement is anticipated should these gentlemen make an appearance.

HADES, April 22.

TO THE GEN. SEC., MED. CONGRESS, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I beg to cordially thank you for your kind invitation, but your offer to pay my *return* fare I consider hardly gracious. I have the honor, etc.,

(Sd.) A. A. KANTHACK.

HADES, April 22.

THE GEN. SEC., MED. CONGRESS.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your kind invitation, but as I find the present climate preferable to that of Bombay I must decline with regret. In fact it was owing to climatic causes that I committed suicide some years ago.

I had the honour to have been,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd) VON PETTENKOFER.

HADES, APRIL 22.

GEN. SEC., MED. CONGRESS.

SIR,—Having been here for so long I have much pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to visit the Earth again.

I trust, if any extra expenses be incurred by my carrying an extra "n" at the end of my name, your Committee will be good enough to defray the cost. I have the honor to was,

SCHAUDIN.

THE UTJAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

A telegram, dated Puri April 20th, states that about 400 delegates attended the fifth Utjal Conference opened here to-day. The shouting, of "Bande Mataram" was strictly prohibited in consequence of which a small number of Bengalees was present. The pandal was made purely of Manchester cloth, of Suranji. The Zemindar of the Ganjam District presided. Resolutions were passed to send one or two students from each district to learn cultivation in Government schools, at Cuttack, and different branches of studies in Japan and America, to establish Dharmagolas for the prevention of famine and to find a means for the improvement of female education. These were considered most important resolutions.

MOHMAND OUTRAGE.

PUNITIVE PREPARATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The "Times" considers that the first necessity is to deprive the Mohmand tribesmen of the aid of their Afghan allies, and says that the Amir may be expected to remind his subjects that they owe allegiance to him, and not to peripatetic mullahs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Orders were issued yesterday for 1 field battery, 2 mountain guns and 1,300 infantry to proceed from Nowshera to Peshawar; also for 2 squadrons of cavalry to march from Nowshera to Shabkadr.

All was quiet last night upon the border, but at eight o'clock this morning a party of Mohmands crossed in the open, and fired on the standing patrol, west of camp Natta Mughel Khel. As this party persisted in remaining on the British side of the border, three shells were eventually fired at them, which had the effect of dispersing them.

The body of troops, under Sir James Willcocks, who is at Shabkadr, is now sufficiently strong to prevent any serious violation of the frontier. The health of the troops is good and preparations have been made for any possible development.

The latest estimates place the strength of the Mohmand 'lashkar" at 10,000 men, of whom 2,000 are said to be from the Afghan side of the border. The main portion of this gathering was within 20 miles of the frontier three days ago, and was attacking the village of Malik Ghulam Khan of Pandiali, who had arrested some of a raiding party and rescued a Hindu from British territory they were carrying off.

On the 19th, it was ascertained that the gathering had increased to some 10,000 men and that Ghulam Khan's village, in Pandiali, was being attacked. On the same day a few shots were fired at the patrol west of Matta Mughel Khel, inside the British boundary. Another party, moving from Garhi Sadar to Matta, was fired upon from both sides of the road; the post at Matta was also fired into, No. 9138, Private R. G. Adams, Warwickshire Regiment, being killed; Private Picard, Warwickshire Regiment, slightly wounded; one sepoy, 28th Punjabis, and one syce, 19th Lancers, severely wounded.

Accordingly, on the 20th April, a further column of 2 guns and 1,000 men, under Brigadier, General C. A. Anderson, moved out from Peshawar. Sir James Willcocks left Peshawar for Shabkadr, on the 20th; the presence of cavalry and field guns will act as a strong deterrent to hostile bodies issuing from the hills.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The situation upon the Mohmand Border has not developed materially since yesterday. Last night was quiet. The tribesmen are still assembled upon the hills across the frontier, apparently undecided as to whether to advance or retire.

General Willcocks continues to hold the Shabkadr-Abazai line, and no further movement of troops has been considered necessary.

LATER.

Later information states that there has been some night sniping upon the Mohmand Border, a cavalry patrol being fired into, and two horses wounded. Some hundreds of tribesmen, with standards, are upon the low hills, west of Matta.

Ghulam Khan's house in Sadurgarhi was looted on Tuesday night. A jirga, to decide whether for peace or war, is being held at Pandiali.

The following news has been given out:—

Since yesterday the situation on the Mohmand frontier has developed somewhat. Considerable tribal bodies have been seen from our advanced posts. During the night of the 21st and 22nd April there was some sniping into our camp at Matta Moghal Khel, but no casualties resulted. At 7-30 this morning a body of tribesmen was seen on the foot of the hills about 3,000 yards west of Matta. Another body, said to be at least 1,000 strong, came down this morning and occupied the foot of the hills due west of Garhi Sadar. A flank guard of our troops moving to Garhi Sadar was subjected to long range fire, two cavalry horses being wounded. Sniping also took place last night in the neighbourhood of Shabkadr, but with no casualties. The telephone wire was cut. Hazrat Sahib, an Afghan mullah of much repute, who is the leading spirit in the present disturbances, was yesterday in the Gandab valley and is expected to-day at Shabbaz; and following on his arrival it is possible that a more active demonstration may be made by the tribes. From various reports now coming in it would appear that the fanatical spirit has now spread from the Mohmands and Afghan subjects hitherto concerned to some of the neighbouring tribes, and that the leaders of the Mohmand "lashkars" are expecting considerable reinforcements. On this account military measures have consequently been taken to meet such a situation should it arise. Everything, however, remains quiet in the tribal country south of the Kabul river.

It is not yet clear in which direction the trouble upon the Mohmand border is now likely to develop. The tribesmen are in a difficult position. They have assembled in a country where they cannot feed themselves indefinitely and have now the alternatives before them of attacking General Willcocks, who is strongly posted with troops, in the open, or of retiring without effecting anything at all. No doubt they hope for support from their neighbours of Swat and Bajaur, for no frontier rising of the kind is ever engineered by the mullahs without sending out emissaries upon all sides to invite assistance. Excitement is bound to be caused along the entire frontier when it becomes known that the Mohmands are out, but it has yet to be seen whether this will be in time to affect the situation materially.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent states the troops that marched out from Peshawar to Shabkadr had a very trying time, the weather being unusually sultry and close. No time was wasted on the way. Rumours have been received that the bridge of boats had been cut by Mohmands. This turned out untrue and troops experienced no difficulty in crossing the river. The cavalry picquets were again sniped. At 8 o'clock the Northumberland Fusiliers' posts were heavily fired into, a few casualties occurring.

RAILWAY ROBBER.

Eye-Witness' Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

The following is an account by an eye-witness of the whole affair of the robbery on the North-Western Railway, which was reported yesterday.

While the Bombay Mail, which left Lahore at about 11-15 on the night of the 17th instant, was on its way to Amritsar, a native woman climbed through a window of a carriage occupied by Messrs. Meredyth, Young, Bates and a native gentleman, and informed them that a thief was murdering the occupants of a native women's compartment, from which she had just escaped, and was possessing himself of all their jewellery. She stated that the thief had been travelling in her compartment, with a small roll of cloth, and had suddenly produced a large knife from the bundle, which he had begun to use on the women in order to obtain their jewellery.

Mr. Young looked for the cord communication, but finding none in his compartment, he leaned out and aroused Mr. Rollason, the sole occupant of the adjoining compartment, who, however, could not stop the train owing to the absence of the apparatus. Mr. Rollason, fortunately, carried a revolver, and it was decided to shoot the robber, if he tried to leave the train. A watch was kept on both sides of the train, which must have been travelling at the rate of about 50 miles an hour. Presently, the thief stepped on to the foot-board, with a large bundle in one hand. He advanced towards Mr. Young's compartment, despite that gentleman's shouts warning him to e-enter. He had almost advanced within reach of Mr. Young's cane, when Mr. Rollason opened fire from his compartment behind. Four shots were fired in rapid succession, before the thief began to realise the situation. He then began to back, and stepped on to the lower foot-board, preparing to jump off. At Mr. Rollason's fifth shot the thief dropped his bundle and collapsed and fell off himself immediately after the sixth shot.

The police were communicated with, as soon as the train arrived at Amritsar, and full particulars of the man's dress and appearance, etc., were duly given Mr. Rehill, Railway Superintendent, who happened to be in Amritsar at the time, trolleyed down, with the Station Master, and captured the man and the stolen property, in a village close to the spot where he had left the train.

He had marks of three bullet wounds on him, none of them very severe, however, and he seems to have suffered more from his sudden descent to *terra firma*. Two or three women, who had been assaulted, were slightly gashed on the face; but, fortunately, extreme measures, as the woman informer deposed to, though threatened, were not resorted to.

One of the shots hit Mr. Young on the arm, but happily the injury received was of the slightest.

MURDEROUS SYCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 22.

A syce in the employ of Lieut. Casson Walker, 22nd Royal Fusiliers, and son of H.H. Nizam's Finance Minister, is in custody and stands charged with the murder of an old man named Elliah, aged 60.

It appears that the accused Naganna and his relations could not agree, and with a view to revenge, he took Lieut. Walker's .375 Mannlicher rifle, and seven cartridges out of a case in the room, and proceeded to Ba'amrai, contiguous to the Sappers and Miners' lines at Secunderabad.

Naganna expected to find the person he wanted seated in his accustomed place, outside his house; but, as the sequel proved, it was not so, for the intended victim had gone to the bazar to make some purchases, and another man occupied his place.

When distant a few paces, Naganna fired and the bullet struck the old man in the centre of his chest, passing out below his shoulder blades at the back, causing death in a few minutes.

A number of people were soon on the spot, being attracted by hearing the shot. The accused was seized and the rifle and ammunition taken from him. He was then handed over to the Police and in due course he will be placed before the Cantonment Magistrate on the Capital charge.

There are two other syces in Police custody, who have not yet been brought before a Magistrate, charged with causing the death of their wives by illtreating them. One is the syce of Captain Twist, 13th Hussars, and another the syce of Mr. R. Galloway, the District Superintendent of Police.

In connection with the railway requirements in Eastern Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor advocates the connection of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway with Bhairab Bazar, to which point a branch line of railway is under construction by the Assam-Bengal Railway. This would give through communication between the capital of the new province and Chittagong.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

The New Gun—Territorials.

PICTURES—IMPERIAL POVERTY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

It does not answer to be too ardent in the pursuit of new scientific discoveries as the condition, pitiful indeed, of the two recent victims to X-rays demonstrates. The description of the injury done to the hands and arms—if it stops there—of these manipulators of the powerful rays suggests the inquiry whether harm does not come to the patients subjected to their action as well, though naturally in a less degree than in the case of those devoted practitioners who handle them constantly. Science demands much sacrifice and will have its martyrs, but might not its enlightened votaries have suspected that the X-rays, which penetrated so far in one direction, could strike back with equal force?

Simultaneously with the progress of rigorous preparations for the holding of an International Peace Congress in London comes the news of Mr. W. S. Simpson's perfecting of his marvellous electric gun that can do the work of powerful armies, brave generals, plans of campaign, battleships, torpedoes and all the rest of the solemn paraphernalia of war. How many such guns would settle a disputed question we are not told, but as one can be charged, fired and re-charged continuously without any damage whatever to itself, few should suffice to conquer the world and bring about universal peace—as long as other Powers did not learn the trick. As the range of Mr. Simpson's magic gun is a long one, from London to Paris,—the capitals, by the way, of the countries that rejoice in the "entente cordiale"—it must be a difficult matter to sight the weapon. The trial about to come off will show whether the discretion as well as the valour of those who mean to utilise it can be satisfied. Colonel Maude, with his expert knowledge of war's armaments and alarms, has vouchsafed to stand sponsor for the excellence of the new gun. Mr. W. Stead is convinced that such a mighty weapon will do more to further the cause of peace than anything yet thought of. Madame Blavatsky and Lord Lytton are quoted as having foretold the discovery of a mysterious agent that would one day perform the most astonishing feats. By the aid of "vril," it was prophesied, even a child, pressing a button, could turn on enough electricity to destroy armies. This all seems to be coming true even earlier than the most credulous hoped. When we hear, moreover, that the Simpson gun is the simplest thing in the world, we wonder no one manufactured it before. Will Mr. Haldane buy the secret of its power and disband his Territorial Army?

The transmigration of the souls of the Volunteers into the new Force is practically accomplished. In their latest manifestation, the home auxiliaries will enjoy a longer name than in their previous life and that renders familiarity with them a difficult matter. The temptation to hit on a short title—a pet name—for them is exercising the nation at present far more than the military significance of their transmogrification. "Terriers" or "Terrors," which shall it be? And if the former, then Tykes, as an inevitable consequence; if the latter, "holy" will as certainly be added. Some surprise is expressed at the Volunteers enrolling themselves so promptly in the ranks of the new Force, but surely no one need be astonished at the same men having the same sentiments of patriotism that first led them to seek drill, discipline and uniform in the service of their country. So pleased are some local authorities at their readiness to accept the new dispensation, that the grant of a week's extra holiday to enable the Territorials to attend camp is proposed, some generous members of Town Councils even suggesting that full pay should be given to officials who take that week's holiday. What can be sollier?

Private Picture Shows are still on and will continue as long as the London Season lasts. When organised for charity, there is a charge at the door, and a fashionable assemblage but not always very high art, except in the loaned pictures. When at painters' studies, on Show Sunday mostly, the display is interesting and the visitors friendly often robustly flattering; when in the hired rooms of galleries, the pictures are generally worth looking at, and though friends and admirers come and go, the paintings but too slowly develop the red seal that marks their annexation and the money reward that some Goths say Art must have or die. There are two or three private views at the Doré Galleries worth an hour's pleasant study. Mr. Robert Hughes of Kew exhibits water-colour drawings of English, Irish and Welsh scenery, and cosy old cottages, besides many exquisite flower studies, mostly from Kew Gardens. This artist has painted several pictures for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, whose "flair" for Art is a well-cultivated sense. The "Rhododendron Walk in Kew Gardens," painted in full day and again in an early morning light, are very beautiful sketches, abounding in soft colour and charm. "Azaleas," in the same gardens, afford two other delightful flower scenes, the "Herbacious Border" and corners of some fascinating private gardens give the artist a chance of combining the richest and softest colours imaginable. There are many fine sketches of Isleworth, Irish landscapes, one in the beautiful Suir Valley and two of Slievenamon mountain. "Willows on the Stour" is another beautiful picture in which the grey green of the trees bend over the silver sheen of the water and are delicately reflected in it. Different views of the Thames are excellent, as are "Barley Mill, Suffolk," and "A Lock near Brentford." To flower lovers, the greater number of the pictures appeal.

The Kaiser, if it be true that he considered Mr. Hill too poor to fitly represent the American Republic as Ambassador at Berlin, was possibly actuated by a fellow feeling for him. As it is now said His Imperial Majesty finds his own civil List of £785,965 insufficient for his wants, although he supports his large family entirely out of his private funds. He probably knew where the shoe would pinch Mr. Hill and did not like to think that the United States' Ambassador should be as uncomfortable as himself. We must hope that the German Parliament may be

generous and substantially increase the State income of William II.

We are to make regular war at last upon the too common House-fly, and for this purpose it seems the simple barn-door fowl is as good a soldier as any. Ducks and geese are declared of no account, but whether we are to bring the cocks and hens into our houses to conquer the fly that takes his name from them, the Tropical School of Medicine does not say. Poisons of different kinds have been tried, but though they compass the death of the fly, they are quite as injurious to many other living things, and, indeed, do their work with a directness the wily house-fly scorns. So they are abandoned as agents in the war. It will not be very easy to make an impression on the armies of these cheerful insects that swarm in the otherwise pleasant summer weather, and render lazy life in that season a burden. Every rubbish heap rears them, every atom of garbage at home or abroad starts its family of flies. It would be as easy to undertake the destruction of the human race as kill off the house-fly. Times have changed since moralists held a child hopelessly wicked who deliberately killed a fly. Now every person, young or old, will be expected to do the State a service by murdering out of hand the wicked black-winged monsters that carry disease and sorrow on their one smart proboscis and their six slender legs. An the end of this campaign, shall we be preternaturally healthy, or even more robust than our careless but happy ancestors? I greatly fear that do what we can, we will have to sing "the fly, the fly, the fly is on the turnut" to the end of the chapter.

The haul of £20,000 made by the gentle Italian railway official at Chiasso—that station so many Anglo-Indians long to stop at when crossing the Alps, it looks so sylvan and simple—puts in the shade many of the deeds of train thieves. The "Golden Gang" performed exploits on the Indian railway lines that piled up for them wealth and penalties in large measure, but they never annexed so much money at one fell swoop. The men detected at Euston lately did not neglect their opportunities either. The Chiasso man seized his one good chance, appropriated the money that was to pay the final costs of the new tunnel, and decamped, to start life with an unofficial wife in a new country. But he was caught and much of the ill-gotten plunder found on him.

The late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has arrived in London, looking well and showing no signs of the accident that befell him just before his departure from Bombay. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins are staying at Brown's Hotel, in Dover Street, and shortly go down to Wales, where their son and heir is thriving merrily in their old home.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

The Government of Madras, in the course of an order on the Memorial submitted last year by the Missionary Council on Aided Education, containing certain criticisms on changes introduced in the Grants-in-Aid Code and Educational Rules issued in 1906, have replied, that some of the objections of the memorialists, have been met by alterations which have been made since the Code rules were published. Other points raised in the Memorial have been under the consideration of Government, who, however, are not prepared, at present, to take any action with regard to them. The working of the new rules is carefully watched. Until Government have had further experience of them, they do not consider it advisable to bring the rule under general revision. The suggestions made by the Missionary Council on Aided Educations will receive due consideration when the rules are next revised.

The "Madras Mail," in the course of a leading article, commenting on the order, says: "Managers of Missionary institutions who signed the Memorial are not likely to be deterred from carrying on their work, because of the attitude of the Education Department, or of Government is not specially sympathetic. In this Presidency, Missionary effort is fairly well developed, but it is not so with private indigenous effort. For some reason or other, wealthy Indian gentlemen have not come forward in the Madras Presidency to help, with their gifts, the cause of education, as they have done in some other parts of India."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 11th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th April 08...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
to G I P Ry Section	3,01,749	6,35,473	4,683	9,59,801
I M R system ..	78,476	1,65,866	808	2,45,240
A D C Ry ..	14,322	14,700	41	29,063
Total...	3,94,548	8,14,039	5,527	12,14,104
Actuals for corresponding week ending 13th April 07...				
G I P R Section...	2,67,330	9,17,561	6,362	11,88,265
I M R system...	66,233	2,20,567	767	2,87,567
A D C Ry ...	11,295	13,249	80	24,624
Total ...	3,44,857	11,51,329	7,209	15,00,396
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 37,301	— 2,84,091	— 1,679	— 2,48,464
I M R...	+ 12,243	— 54,641	+ 131	— 42,267
A D C Ry	— 3,027	+ 1,451	— 39	+ 4,439

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 7th March 1908.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,690	2,100	30	6,730
Or per mile of Railway..	26	22	..	48
For previous 14 weeks or half-year	29,241	35,445	740	65,426
Total for 15 weeks	32,941	38,545	770	72,156
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corrpg date do.	..	..	..	..

DEATH OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

Men of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's rare but very useful type are invaluable in diminishing the friction which accompanies the management of all human affairs. They do not originate anything. They have no great ideas. But the geniuses, of whom there may be three in a century, could not get on without them. Fifty James Watts would dispense with the need for the man in fustian and his oil-can." In the House of Commons he spoke without the least speculation in his eye, which was as hard and fireless as his face was calm and immobile. But, these defects of manner and imagination notwithstanding, his friends always protested it was impossible not to feel that the right hon. gentlemen was capable of surprising possibilities. But at that time few ever took him as a serious politician, there being always in his declarations "a jaunty air of irresponsibility. He was full of genial surprises and got his little joke out of nearly everything he touched in Parliament. There was nothing of the cultivated or matured cynic in his view of life. He was a humourist because he could not help it, and indeed, like a true Scotchman, was frequently unsonscious of his humour. The House treated Mr. Campbell-Bannerman lightly, and when a mishap befell him was inclined to treat the rebuff as a joke too. An illustration of this occurred when the defeat on the cordite question came. He announced that he felt it incumbent on him to resign, and immediately exclaimed "Wont the Duke dance to-night." The Commander-in-Chief had been forced into retirement, and ten minutes after that achievement Mr. Campbell Bannerman found himself forced to resign his own office. The Duke might see, and not inaptly, the true poetry of revenge in this stroke of destiny. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman saw in it only a ridiculous situation, and, says Mr. Lucy, he laughed with a boy's glee and cracked his thumbs as an emphasising accompaniment to his own sense of the humour of the stroke. The finishing touch was given to the irony of the situation all round in the fact that the Ministry should fall through their most popular and amusing member. But that Ministry was literary frilled in grotesque anticlimax. Possibly he regarded his selection for the leadership of the Liberal party as an anticlimax too. Whatever may have been his opinion then, he must have changed it considerably since, for, though up to the last he retained something of his sense of humour, there have been incidents which have proved that his temper had shortened and that he regarded his office as heightened rather than weakened by his holding it. This is not the place to review the work which the present Parliament has done under his supervision. There are many who will say that inwardly he must have owned that he was the tail rather than the dog that wagged it.

But perhaps the stroke which brought his name home to the cottage firesides of England was when he established the eight hours' day at Woolwich Arsenal. Sir Henry subsequently described the results of this step in these words: "The men have gained enormously, and the tax-payers are as well, if not better off under the shorter hours. It was a great experiment, but it has more than justified itself, for it has been an absolute success from every point of view."

Sir Henry's last official act as Secretary for War still further enhanced his reputation with Tommy Atkins. He completed the purchase of the new Under Hilton Rifle Range in Westmoreland. The range, comprising miles of Hilton Fells, is of great value to the Army, affording first-rate musketry practice, and troops are in constant practice there for several months of the year.

Sir Henry ceased to be a Cabinet Minister shortly after the completion of this act. It was on the vote for his salary that the Rosebery Government fell. The reduction of his salary would not have troubled him much, for it is said that he had an income of £50,000 a year. But an important question of principle was involved, the quesion whether the word of a minister should not be accepted without reserve by the House of Commons, and Sir Henry and his colleagues prepared to resign rather than subscribe to the violation of this principle.

Coming down to more recent affairs, Sir Henry entered upon the later eventful epoch in his career at the Reform Club on February 9th, 1899, when he was elected Leader of the Liberal Party in succession to Sir William Harcourt, who could hardly have foreseen the difficulties which were to beset the future holder of the office he then vacated. But in the excellent speech which "C. B." delivered on assuming the reins of office, there was this perhaps unconsciously significant passage: "I am a person of a pretty tolerant and easy-going disposition, and not likely to exercise pedantically any powers of party discipline. I shall be as ready to listen to the conscientious objector as would any stipendiary magistrate. But if we are to fulfil the legitimate functions of an active opposition with anything like dignity and credit to ourselves, then there must be a willingness to subordinate individual ideas and opinions to what is believed to be for the general interest; and I am confident, from what I know of the Liberal Party, that your leader, whoever he may be, may count upon receiving from you that adherence which is essential."

Sir Henry subsequently found his "conscientious objector" at the time of the war in Mr. Asquith, the man who, strangely enough, was to succeed him in the Premiership, and the objection having been duly lodged, the Leader found "that adherence which was essential." The task which Sir Henry took upon himself was a most difficult one, but by discreetly sticking on the top of the fence, he was successful in keeping his many-coloured sheep within one fold, until in a somnolent moment, Mr. Lloyd-George contrived to push his Leader off the fence onto his side of it.

It was then that Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey tore themselves from the Radical banner, and refused to be called Pro-Boers. They formed the Liberal Imperialist League and they held that the war was justified. The wonderful amiability of the late ex-Premier was never more saliently exhibited than when, after the war was over, he easily gathered all the dessentients beneath his broad wing, where, except Lord Rosebery, they remained until his resignation of the Premiership a few weeks ago.

FATHER LAFONT.

Seriously Ill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The Rev. Father Lafont is lying seriously ill at North Point, Darjeeling, from fever, supervening an attack of influenza. On Sunday his temperature was 104°, and he was given the last Sacrament. To-day his fever has lowered, but he is weak.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Aligarh.

VISIT TO M. A. O. COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, APRIL 22.

In honor of the Viceregal visit, Aligarh College has put on a holiday appearance to-day. Only those who have seen the College on the occasion of the visits of the Prince of Wales and the Amir can realise its beauty and splendour on State occasions.

Lord Minto's special was timed to arrive here at 7 a.m.

A few minutes before that time Nawab Sir Fayazali Khan was present, and Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, Secretary of the College, along with Mr. Archibald, the Principal, and other officials, arrived at the station. His Excellency, on alighting from the train, shook hands with those present. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary, and four A.-D.-C.'s. Escorted by the guard of the College, His Excellency drove in a carriage and pair straight to the College. Lord Minto was received at the main gate by the trustees and distinguished visitors of the College, of which there was a goodly number from all parts of India. Among those present were noticed the Raja Saheb of Mahmoodabad, Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan Mian Shah Din, Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Mohamad Shafi, Khan Bahadur Yusuf Shah, Khan Bahadur Mozammila Khan, Kazi Aziz-ud-din, Raja Roshan Ali Khan, Dewan Rahim Baksh Ajab Ahmad Khan, Professor Ziauddin and others. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk presented the distinguished company to Lord Minto, who shook hands with every one of them as he passed on. After inspecting the lecture rooms, museum, mosque and the tombs of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Lord Minto proceeded to the Strachey Hall, where the visitors, trustees and students had assembled for the presentation of the address of the trustees to the representative of the Sovereign. The Viceroy took his seat on the "dais," and the trustees remained standing during the time that the address was read.

Mian Shah Din read the address of the trustees in a loud and distinct manner. in the course of which he stated what a source of gratification and pride it was to the trustees of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh to welcome His Excellency, both as the representative of their Sovereign and also because in him they recognised a sincere friend and benefactor of their people. He recalled how, at a time when the fortunes of their community were at their lowest ebb, His Excellency's statesmanlike and generous policy had raised them from the depths of despondency and filled them with a new life, new hope and new courage which bid fair to usher in the dawn of a bright future for the Musulmans of India. The address then referred in touching terms to the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who had so looked forward to this visit and would have given His Excellency a most sincere welcome if he had been spared. Then was recounted how Sir Syed Ahmad Kisi had founded the College and had overcome the immense difficulties with which he was confronted both in putting the College on a sound basis and in reconciling Indian Mahomedans to British Rule. Since his death the Musalman community had come to recognise the College as their national seat of learning. The object of the College was to turn out manly men imbued with the true sense of patriotism and loyalty. There are at present 789 college and school boarders, but lack of accommodation necessitates the refusal of admission to many boys who wish to come to the College, and this is a matter of grief to the trustees, as it means that these boys go to other schools where different principles are taught. The address then dealt with the hopes that had so long been entertained of forming a Mahomedan University, which had been the wish of Sir Saiyed and his trusted friend, Mr. Theodore Beck, to whom there would always be a feeling of gratitude; as also to Mr. Arnold, Mr. Morrison and to Mr. Archibald, and the present staff. A Mohsin ul-Mulk memorial fund has been started, for which it is hoped that the necessary funds will be forthcoming when the burden of the famine has been lightened. Among the great benefactors of the College were mentioned H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan, H. H. Sir Aga Khan and many other noble Chiefs, while Khan Bahadur Jan Mohammad Khan, Prime Minister of the Jaora State, with the consent of his heirs, had transferred his family pension of Rs. 320 per month to the M. A. O. College. The address ended by thanking the Viceroy for his visit, for which they would be for ever grateful.

At the conclusion of the address, Lord Minto in reply said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and for the cordiality of your welcome to me on my first visit to Aligarh. I assure you I sincerely value your courteous and appreciative words, and you may always rely upon my interest and sympathy in the patriotic aims which your College has done so much to further. I have long looked forward to this visit. I know how anxious your late distinguished and much-beloved Secretary, the Nawab Moshin-ul-mulk, was that I should come here. I wish I could have done so under his guidance, but it was not to be. He was sitting in my room at Simla only a few days before he passed away, and I know how dear to him was all that concerned you here. He was, as you rightly say, the right hand of the great founder of this College to which he has bequeathed an invaluable legacy in the memory of his devoted labours and example. I have listened with the deepest interest to the history of Aligarh which you have so ably sketched. Your College is only 33 years old, little more than the recognised life of a generation, yet in those few years I think I may say without exaggeration it has established itself as the centre and directing influence of educated Mahomedan thought in India. It has nobly fulfilled the hopes of its great founder. It may justly marvel at the commanding position it now holds when we remember what Sir Saiyad Ahmed had to face at the commencement of his great work, not only financial difficulties, which were plentiful enough, but something much harder to cope with—the weight of social and religious suspicions, and the unthinking opposition of traditional customs. And he triumphed over them. He triumphed in the recognition of the idea for which he had fought so hard—the combination of the advantages of western education with the sanctity of all that is best in the Musulman religion. To my mind he struck the keynote of the education India requires. He saw plainly the danger that must beset rising generations if they were to be reared on a smattering of Western knowledge, with no opportunities for that spiritual guidance upon which their forefathers relied, with no care for the self-restraint and self-sacrfice which every religion demands, with no religious ideals to look up to to meet such risks. He inaugurated that residential system combined with religious teaching which has been so successful in its results. The College made its first start on the Queen's Birthday in May 1875; but it was not till 1877 that the foundation stone of the present group of buildings was laid by Lord Lytton just after the Imperial Durbar had broken up. The final sentence of the address then presented to the Viceroy expressed the hope that the College which had made such a modest beginning would eventually expand into a university, "whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality." The university has not come as yet, but no one can deny that the alumni of the College have fulfilled the hopes expressed in that address to an extent that its founder can hardly have dared to expect. Aligarh has left its stamp upon the pupils it has sent forth into the world. As long ago as 1892, Sir Auckland Colvin said: "To have been an Aligarh man is, I have over and over again found, a passport to the repect and confidence of both Englishmen and Natives. They carry with them the stamp of their training and the impress of the mind of the man under whom that training has been accomplished." The history of the College may be divided into two periods from 1875 to 1887. It was one long struggle to place the institution on a solid financial basis and to make it popular with the whole Musulman community, whilst after 1887 the tide of public opinion began to flow in Sir Saiyad's favour and under him and his honoured successor, Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, and with the whole-hearted assistance of its staff it has continued steadily to expand. Perhaps it is not too much to say that Aligarh has now entered upon a third period of its existence when it may justly claim that the training it has administered and the high ideals it has encouraged are spreading far beyond the confines of the College for the benefit of the Musulman population of India; but the very success which the College had achieved is increasing its opportunities for more good work, and a great deal still remains to be done. You have very rightly emphatically asserted in your address that the limits of the expansion of Aligarh have not been reached. There are many backward Mahomedan communities amongst whom education has scarcely penetrated at all, and there is a growing demand for that instruction which in these days of competition is becoming more and more necessary for success. Moreover you have recognised the great part the education of women with their influence over home life must play in the future, and in all this educational advancement the Indian Mahomedan prefers the lines laid down by Aligarh and is looking to her for assistance. I hope that the Mahomedan community of India will be mindful of its educational wants and will not be forgetful of what they already owe to the great work of Sir Saiyad Ahmed. Much must, I know, depend upon individual liberality, and Aligarh has had the assistance of many munificent benefactors; whilst the splendid generosity of Khan Bahadur Yar Mahamed Khan, who has, with the sanction of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora and with the self-denying concurrence of his own heirs, made over to you the family pension earned by distinguished services, affords indeed striking testimony of the value so justly attached to the services of this great institution. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the work Aligarh has already done, and I heartily share with you in your hopes for its continued success in years to come. May I be allowed to say one word more. Your Secretary, Moulvie Mustaq Hussain, has succeded the Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk and I am well aware of the heavy responsibilities and the constant work demanded of him. I feel sure therefore that I shall be meeting the universal wish of Aligarh in conferring upon him the title of Nawab so long held by his distinguished predecessor.

The Raja Saheb of Mahmoodabad then rose to thank H is Excellency for his visit, and in so doing he announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a Minto Boarding Circle in the College in commemoration of the visit of the distinguished Viceroy. Other donations are soon to follow.

The President, for the College, then entertained the Viceroy at breakfast at his residence, where the trustees and visitors were invited to meet the Viceregal party. His Excellency took his departure at 10-30 a.m. for Dehra Doon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, APRIL 22.

On Tuesday H. E. the Viceroy attended a Gymkhana in the afternoon at the Elgin Club, and in the evening there was a large dinner party at the palace, 54 ladies and gentlemen being present. After drinking the King-Emperor's health, His Highness proposed the toast of His Excellency in a short speech and said how much pleasure it had given him to have entertained the Viceroy for the past three weeks, though he hoped that His Excellency would soon honour him with another visit and next time would bring Her Excellency Lady Minto with him. He felt sure that these visits to the States of Native Chiefs were of the greatest possible benefit.

In reply His Excellency thanked the Maharajah for all his kindness and hospitality, and complimented him especially on his wonderful organisation, saying what a pleasure it had given him to see so much of the Gwalior State and the admirable way in which it was administered. He characterised His Highness as a first class administrator, sportsman and host.

The Vicergal party left Gwalior by special train for Aligarh.

TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 22.

The annual general meeting of the Rangoon Traders Association was held yesterday, at which a number of interesting subjects were alluded to by the chairman in his speech.

FOOD OR DRINK ADULTERATION BILL.

Inter alia, the Chairman said that an important Bill was sent to the Committee for report—a draft Bill to make better provision of this Bill—and, however much they sympathised with the proposal, they were reluctantly forced to report that the Bill was not suitable, having regard to the conditions obtaining in Burma. The present law provided penalties for adulteration of food or drink and for sale of articles so adulterated, provided that adulteration made the article noxious as food or drink. This provision of law did not therefore touch the "doodwallah," who could adulterate the milk he sells with as much water as he liked. The draft Bill was intended to meet all such cases and to cover the adulteration also of spirits by admixture with water which reduced the spirit more than 22 degrees underproof. The Committee could not, however, lose sight of the fact that the provisions of the bill would bear hardly upon the original vendor, having regard to the class of men he has to employ to carry on a retail trade. The Bill appeared to the Committee to be unsuitable, except perhaps to European spirits, wines and beers.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Great hardships and long delays had often been experienced in Burma through want of an Administrator-General. The estates of persons dying intestate in Burma were vested, in the case of civilians, in the Administrator-General in Bengal, and in case of Military men in that of the Administrator-General in Madras. It was not difficult to understand that the administration of an estate by a person at Calcutta or Madras would entail endless correspondence. The Committee made a very strong representation to the Local Government on the subject. The Committee's representation was sent to the Burma Chamber of Commerce for its opinion, who entirely supported the proposal.

RIVER DUES.

The mercantile community of Rangoon was variously moved when the Port Commissioners notified the imposition of river dues on all goods landed from or shipped into any sea-going vessels lying or being within limits of the port, whether such goods shall or shall not be so landed or shipped at any dock, wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier belonging to the Port Commissioners. The proposal met with strenuous opposition from the Burma Chamber of Commerce. The Committee however considered that the imposition of such due was a most satisfactory method of raising funds necessary for large important additional works for the improvement of Rangoon and its harbour. They considered as axiomatic the proposition that everything using the port should contribute to its maintenance, and they were of opinion that river dues alone would secure this. Being interested in the import trade, the Committee would have been glad to escape from payment of the due, but as the import trade benefited equally with export trade, the increased revenue ought to be distributed as evenly as possible between the two. The Committee could not agree to the argument that the export trade should escape this taxation, as very heavy port dues were imposed on it, and pointed out that the whole cost of maintaining the river and port in a condition suitable for trade had in the past been borne by imports and that it was high time that exports should be made to contribute towards the same. The proposal of the Port Commissioners received the sanction of the Government of India.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

The Committee have since the formation of the Association in 1898, approached Government on the question of representation on the Legislative Council. The Government of India admitted that the constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council as a convenient model for the guidance of Local Governments in framing their own proposals, could only, to a limited extent, serve this purpose, as that scheme makes no definite provision for the representation of Municipalities, District Boards, Universities, Presidency Corporations, Trades Associations, European planting and industrial interest and Indian commerce. Here they had the Government of India in no uncertain terms pointing out that separate interests should receive the widest possible representation. The Committe therefore did not agree to the proposal seriously put forward, that the Rangoon Trades Association should, in combination with the Rangoon Municipality and Port Trust, elect one representative on the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. Such a proposal was full of difficulties. The Committee pointed out that surely it must, in the present day, be admitted that the interests of the trading community of Burma were sufficiently important to deserve separate representation, and they trusted that before long the Association would enjoy the same privilege as their sister association in Calcutta, of nominating a representative on the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The Committee had no objection to offer to the constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council as set out in the Government of India's letter. The Committee approved of a larger measure of decentralisation, and recommended that a much larger portion of the revenue of Burma should be spent in Burma, but regretted their inability to offer any evidence before the

ROYAL COMMISSION UPON DECENTRALISATION,

as they could not do justice either to themselves or to the subject when the papers in connection with this most important subject were in their hands for only a few days.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

There was another subject with which the Committee's report did not deal, which was of great importance, and that was the question of registration of servants. In Burma this question was brought before the committee formerly by Mr. Watts. His proposal was backed by Mr. R. G. P. P. McDonnell, the then Commissioner of Police, and the Committee had great hopes that the Local Government should pass a short Act whereby servants would be registered, as was done in Ceylon. The Local Government refused to entertain the proposals and recommended that a system of private registration be started. The Association should reopen the subject.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

He was glad to say that the telegraph strike, which had lasted eleven days, was now happily over. It was not his purpose to enter upon any discussion as to the merits of the case. They must congratulate Government on the consideration they had shown in readmitting the men to the service, and the men themselves on the good sense they had shown in accepting the terms proposed by Government. He trusted that the Commission appointed would come to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty between Government and the telegraph signallers.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BURMA.

As a body there was another subject upon which they might justly congratulate themselves, and the member to whose initiative it was due, on the formation of a Pasteur Institute for Burma, as Mr. Oppenheimer had been one of their most successful business men, and members of the Association had ample proof of his businesslike qualties in the manner in which he directed the affairs of the Association as its first President. Being on the eve of retirement, Mr. Oppenheimer thought that he might leave in Burma some portion of the wealth he had accumulated there. His proposal to start a Pasteur Institute with a donation of Rs. 25,000 met with sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. He need not tell them how generously the public of Rangoon met the call for funds.

CUSTOMS DUES.

Mr. Turner, of Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, who was now on leave, desired to bring forward a complaint against the present system by which customs dues are levied on goods imported into Burma. The Customs authorities demanded that all calculations should be made by the firm importing the goods. On two occasions some mistake was discovered in the calculations required by the Customs authorities, and the firm which Mr. Turner represented was fined for the mistake. Mr. Turner appealed to the Collector of Customs, pointing out that the mistake was made by a clerk new to the work, and that such mistakes would frequently occur from the nature and length of the calculations required. He offered to pay increased duty so as to make the percentage a round number and easy of calculations, but his offer was refused. The firm appealed against the decision of the Collector to the Financial Commissioner, who rejected the appeal. Mr. Turner contended that it was not likely that a firm of the position and standing of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., whose head had been known to give away lakhs in charities and for public purposes in India, would try and defraud the Government of any sum of money rightly due to it. The effect of such treatment would, as happened in the case of Mr. Turner, stop the flow of contribution towards all public charities and entertainment.

CHARGE OF SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

The trial of Subramania Siva for sedition, and Chidambaram Pillay for abetment, was resumed to-day at Tinnevelly. The witnesses examined to-day were Dr. Dunlop, Port Surgeon, Tuticorin, Mr. Chapman, Agent of the B. I. Company, Mr. Westmoreland, Engineer, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and others, who gave the same evidence which they did in the previous case. With regard to the attitude of the people after the speeches, and the difficulties experienced by Europeans as regards supply of meat, water, etc., and to the state of alarm in which they were which necessitated their going about armed.

CHANALLUR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

At Tinnevelly to-day, the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses in the Chanallur riot cases was closed.

Mr. Dharmaranga Raja, Head-Quarters Deputy Magistrate, after hearing the arguments of Pleaders for the accused, discharged 7 out of the 24 accused and promised to pass orders regarding the other seventeen to-morrow. Among the discharged accused is Narayan Iyer, a student.

Only eight members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association were present yesterday afternoon at the Parel Laboratory in response to the invitation of his Excellency Sir George Clarke to meet him there and see for themselves the process of preparing the anti-plague serum. They were taken round the different parts of the laboratory by Captain Liston, the head of the Department, and as they returned to the front verandah of the building they were accorded a welcome by Sir George Clarke. His Excellency discussed with the gentlemen the present attitude of the mill-hands towards the measures adopted for making inoculation popular. The party left after taking light refreshments. Among those present were Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim, Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. G. Ashby, Mr. Leslie Rogers, Secretary of the Association, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. M. M. Fakira, Mr. Pirojshah D. Bhedwar and Mr. J. K. Parulker.

BRASS BOMB.

How it Wounded its Hesitating Owner.

The New York police, whilst engaged on Saturday in dispersing a demonstration of unemployed in Union-square, were the objects of an Anarchist bomb attempt, which by the accident of premature explosion, recoiled instead upon the would-be perpetrator, a man named Selig Silverstein, of Brooklyn, the bomb exploding in his hand and causing terrible injuries. Another man, named Ignatz Hildebrand, who was in Silverstein's company was killed instantaneously.

The demonstration had been forbidden on the ground that the park was not the proper place for such a gathering, which would interfere with the pleasure of the public. Despite the prohibition, however, at least 25,000 men tried to march into the square. The police were present in strong force, and, by two o'clock in the afternoon, had thoroughly cleared the square and formed a cordon across all the streets giving entrance upon it. They dispersed impromptu meetings in the neighbourhood, but made no arrests. The majority of the crowd apparently returned home, and the police precautions were then relaxed, with the result that the square rifled. The police again cleared the crowd away, driving everybody a hundred yards down each street. From a window overlooking the park the correspondent of "The Standard" saw what happened then as follows:—

LIKE A LARGE ORANGE.

The inspector, apparently thinking there was no further need for all this force, ordered a portion of the reserves to fall in in the middle of the park, preparatory to marching back to the police station. A few men, who somehow had escaped the second police station "drive," were standing in the middle of the park beside the fountain. One of these was Silverstein, who took from his pocket what looked like a large orange. It was a brass fuse bomb. Silverstein held the bomb too long, and it exploded in his hand. The shock was sufficient to make the policemen stagger, whilst all the buildings vibrated. The excitement in the neighbourhood of the square was intense, the outer doors were barred by many inmates, who feared a general attack. The police saved Silvertein's life by making a tourniquet. He repeatedly admitted that he meant the bomb for the police out of the revenge for their interrupting a meeting at which he spoke a week ago.

Two conspicuous features of the afternoon's proceedings were, first, that the deed was committed by an Anarchistic "crank," but that there is little evidence to support the idea of a preconcerted conspiracy to massacre the police]; and second, that the suppressed demonstration would not have been a meeting of genuine unemployed. In reality less than 10 per cent. of those who struggled to gain the square were unemployed. The rest were well-fed, well-dressed Socialistic wage-earners. The real reason why the gathering was prohibited was undoubtedly to be found in the determination of the city officials to discountenance Socialism. One important labour union organisation had opposed the idea of an unemployed demonstration, and it was generally known that the promoters were Socialists. The leaders of the latter finally decided to abandon the attempt, but the "eastside" Socialistic newspapers announced that it was to be carried out, and several minor agitators took charge of the project, with the results above related.

ALLIED WITH ANARCHISTS.

Though calling himself a Radical-Socialist rather than an Anarchist, Silverstein, who was also known as Cohen, was undoubtedly inspired by Anarchist publications. The police have found that from Alexander Bergmann, who served 14 years for attempting to kill Mr. Henry C. Frick (the former partner of Mr. Andrew Carnegie), at Pittsburg. Bergmann married Emma Goldman, who occupies a high place in Anarchist counsels. The letter-paper from Bergmann is headed. "Anarchical Federation" The extra precautions taken at the Union-square meeting were due to police information following upon the recent demonstration at Chicago of Anarchist activity. There was no abnormal reason for Saturday's demonstration; on the contrary, the labour situation had improved with the ending of the winter, and the number of unemployed has materially decreased. Newspapers of all types approve the action of the Government in excluding from the mails murder preaching publications, such as "La Questions Sociale," issued from Paterson, New Jersey. The actual group of "red" Anarchists in that busy manufacturing town (which is seeking to rid itself of its Anarchist reputation) is only about 30. "La Questions Sociale" has been distributed throughout America, whilst copies have been sent to Europe to be disseminated privately.

DEFINITION OF WHISKY.

Cross-examination of the City Analyst.

At the Westminster Palace Hotel on March 31, before the Royal Commission on Whisky, Dr. Frank Litherland Teed, public analyst for the borough of Islington, the City of London, and the borough of Camberwell, was examined. He stated that he was about six months pursuing his investigations and arriving at a definition of whisky.

Dr. Brown.—You are aware that a Special Committee of the House of Commons had, some years ago, after a long inquiry, refused to give a definition?—Yes.

So that, single handed, and without consultation with anyone else, and with no further evidence than you could collect, you arrived at a definition of what was pot and what was patent still whisky?—I arrived at a definition and a working standard.

Replying to further questions by Dr. Brown, the witness said he was not prepared to admit that patent still had a right to be sold as whisky. He did not know how, if ever, the term "whisky" was allowed to be applied to the patent still product.

Dr. F. L. Teed, public analyst for the Borough of Islington, ask whether a change in the method of manufacture had ever been considered an infringement of the law, instanced Demerara sugar. This was a partially refined sugar, as whisky was partially refined alcohol, and many prosecutions had taken place in which refined sugar had been coloured to imitate Demerara.

He went on to say that blends were not more unhealthy. The evil was that the consumer probably paid at the rate of pot-still whisky and got something cheaper. The customer lost the distinguishing flavour and bouquet. The fuller flavour made no difference in the way of intoxication. The injury inflicted on the public was one of pocket more than anything else. He produced for the inspection of the commission a number of essences used for making whiskies, etc., from patent spirit. They had various objectionable odours. Some were for making brandy, others for rum, and Scotch and Irish whisky.

Dr. Philip Schidrowitz, author of numerous papers dealing with the chemistry and technology of the various alcohol industries, said that only cereal grains should be allowed so far as Scotch and Irish whisky are concerned, these including barley, wheat, rye, oats, maize, and rice. He did not think the last two would affect the flavour. Millions in America drank nothing but maize whisky. It was stated that the specific characteristics of American whisky were due mainly to the method of storage in charred casks. Most of the celebrated straight whiskies were made with the live steam process.

The commission again adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSING "BREACH" CASE.

Saleswoman vs. Boer.

Damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage were unsuccessfully sought in the King's Bench Division by Miss Violet Carr, a saleswoman at Messrs. Jay's, Regent-street. The defendant was Mr. Herbert Watermeyer, of Hornsey, described by Miss Carr's counsel as of considerable means and of Boer extraction. The promise was denied. Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury tried the case. Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C. in opening the case, for Miss Carr, said that ever since the days when Dickens immortalised himself and his characters by pouring ridicule upon this class of action there had been a sort of feeling that such actions should not be permitted. However, they were not in that court to consider the expediency of our laws, but to administer the law as it stood.

Miss Carr, counsel proceeded, was the daughter of an Army schoolmaster who, after twenty-five years' service, had retired, and she also had the advantage of being the granddaughter of a barrister. The defendant, who was thirty-seven years of age, was the nephew of Judge Watermeyer, and had the good fortune to possess considerable property in South Africa. When a boy he came over to England, and was educated at St. Paul's School, subsequently going to Cambridge University. He had told Miss Carr that, in addition to his own income of £800 a year, he had an allowance from his friends.

He also told her, counsel went on to say, that just before the war in South Africa he was employed by the Transvaal Government, but that his mother, being very anxious about him when the war broke out, persuaded him to return to England.

Mr. Watermeyer, counsel declared, was a gentleman of very considerable personal attractions and Miss Carr had the misfortune to fall in love with him; he was extremely amusing, a good conversationist, and also very bright.

While the plaintiff was employed at Jay's in 1901 she was introduced to Watermeyer in October. Subsequently he took her out to supper and to places of entertainment, and a great friendship followed.

Down to 1903 things went on all right, counsel said, and the affection grew, but one day Miss Carr met a friend of Mr. Watermeyer's and told him that she was very angry with Mr. Watermeyer. She asked the friend to tell him that she had reason to believe he was flirting with another, and that she never wanted to see him again.

Thereupon Watermeyer sent for Miss Carr, and, counsel proceeded, implored her to forgive him—indeed he went down on his knees to her, begged her to let things be as they had been, and said that he would marry her on the death of his aunt, a lady close upon eighty years of age, but that for the present the engagement must be absolutely secret.

A LIMERICK.

Upon the footing of an engagement, Miss Carr consented to renew the affectionate relationship which had previously existed between them. She pointed out to him that the engagement being kept secret would place her in an invidious position, but Watermeyer seemed to think that his aunt might have some objection to a young lady who had been employed at Jay's.

Counsel said many affectionate letters passed between the couple. Before April 1903 the defendant said: I shall not give you a ring because the mere fact of giving you a ring might give away our little secret, but, instead of giving you a ring, I will give you a bracelet." He bought her an expensive bracelet with the word "dearest" in pearl and turquoise and a clasp made with two hearts intertwined. (Laughter.)

Besides letters there were picture postcards. One letter was undated, written at 12-10 a.m., and began: "My dearest, the day has just begun. I wonder if you are thinking or dreaming of me. . . . How I wish I were with you. I shall be soon, and, dearest, will start the New Year—our New Year—properly. I have not booked seats for anything yet, but, dearest, be at the corner at eight, and we shall do whatever you wish."

The letter concluded with "Always your Herbert."

Then, counsel said, there was a postcard sent from the borders of France and Italy, and on it was a picture of Monte Carlo.

On January 27, 1904, he wrote, counsel stated:—

"There was a young lady of Jay's
Whom rumour said never wore stays,
Yet her waist was so slim,
And her figure so trim,
That the Johnnies did nothing but gaze."

(Loud laughter.)

This counsel said, was signed "H. W.," and at the bottom there was the word "copywright."

The plaintiff left Jay's in 1904, went to the firm of Messrs. Russel and Allen, and subsequently to Revill and Rossiters, of Hanover-square and one the occasion when they were driving through Hanover-square in company with a third person, the defendant pointed to a house, and said, "That is where Tiny and I are going to live, and when we are married you must come and spend week-ends with us, and you shall be one of our bridesmaids."

Counsel read extracts from other letters, written, he said, by the defendant to the plaintiff—"Keep warm and good, always your Herbert." (Laughter.) "Did I tell you I saw the original Gibson girl?" "Now I know you are flirting with all the boys in town"; "My dear old heart, I am having a rest all my life—doing nothing but sleeping and reading . . no functions, no letters—at perfect peace, with loved ones far away." (Laughter.) "You are still as much as ever the dearest of dear girls to me."

In one letter he announced that he was getting a bag to put her rouge and powder puff in. Subsequently he was staying at Folkestone, and invited her down, asking her to put on plenty of furs and plenty of paint. (Laughter.) The letter added: "I shall tell people that it is Lady—who has come down." (Laughter.)

Other letters contained the following passages, "Tell me all about your boots," "In sweet spring a young man's fancy turns, etc., etc.," "I would I could come and kiss your dear, wet eyes dry." (laughter), "I believe you are only shamming to get me on my knees again."

Counsel went on to say that in 1905 the defendant began to "cool off," and gave Miss Carr all sorts of excuses why he did not come to see her. Then in 1907, her solicitor wrote to him, and, in reply he said there was no promise, and that his address was 151, Regent-street, and not Leamington.

Miss Carr—tall, and dressed in black, with dark furs and a hat trimmed with red roses—gave evidence in support of her counsel's statement.

Mr. Watermeyer, she said, told her that he came from Capetown and that his people were farmers. About the time there was a disagreement between them he wrote to her: "If you don't come and see me, I shall go mad." (Laughter.) She went to see him, and he went down on his knees and said "I am awfully fond of you and if you will wait for me I will marry you." Their engagement was a secret one. It was when she left Jay's in 1904 that she destroyed all his letters.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCardie (for the defendant), she said she had letters from the defendant in which marriage was mentioned.

Mr. McCardie—Where is that letter?—It is destroyed.

Did he give you any valuable presents besides the bracelet? Did he give you a watch?—Yes. It was a second-hand watch. It is a gold watch, but it does not go. (Laughter.)

The defendant, she added, also gove her a pendant and a brooch.

Miss Carr mentioned that she had been in America for fourteen months, but nothing happened there to make her decide on bringing this action, except that she had the money.

The evidence of Mrs. Kearley, the plaintiff's sister, was interposed.

She said she was the wife of Mr. Frederick Kearley, of Holland Park-avenue. Her sister had brought the defendant to her house in London, and also at Crawley. They seemed very fond of one another.

Mr. Marshall Hall.—You have seen engaged couples?—Yes; they all behave the same. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCardie.—I suppose they were polite to each other? (Laughter.)

"HIGH NOTIONS AT JAY'S."

The witness said she heard the defendant say they had a trying thing to go through, and she concluded from that that they were going to be married. (Laughter.)

On the cross-examination of the plaintiff being resumed, she said that when she left Jay's she was not going to have a room to herself, and she burned the letters, as there might be a possibility of their being read.

Asked whether she thought the defendant was well-to-do, she said she believed he had more money before he met her. (Laughter.) He told her that he spent thousands when he was twenty-one, and that the money was left by his grandmother before he was born. (Laughter.)

Miss Carr remarked that she did not call £500 a year well-to-do, but it was quite a lot if one had not to earn it.

His lordship.—The girls at Jay's have high notions (laughter).

Mr. McCardie.—The defendant in one of his leters wrote: "You went on the razzle, and nearly got locked out. It is a wonder you did not get the sack." (Laughter.) What does "razzle" mean?—I don't know.

You don't know what the razzle is, and you have been on it? (Laughter.)

The witness said she supposed the defendant meant going out.

Going out is not a razzle. (Laughter.)—That is how he termed it.

In further cross-examination, Miss Carr said she did not think she would ever like any other man.

Counsel.—You are not pining away?—I am getting thinner, if that is anything. (Laughter.)

Re-examined Miss Carr explained that the reason she burned the letters was because she did not think she would have to bring an action for breach of promise.

Miss Ivy Carr, the seventeen-year-old sister of the plaintiff gave evidence as to being in a hansom cab with her sister and the defendant, who pointed to a house, and said that that was where they would live when they were married, and the witness would have to come for week-ends, and be bridesmaid.

Mr. McCardie, cross-examining, asked the witness how she remembered the date, and she replied, "I had a white silk dress on that I had had for three years." (Laughter.)

She added that she knew what being a bridesmaid was like, as she had been through it before (Laughter.)

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

The defendant was called and he denied that he had ever promised to marry Miss Carr. It was untrue that he went on his knees to her. He never went on his knees to any woman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Watermeyer went on to say that he never had £1,000, but when he was twenty-one he came into a legacy of £400. About the time he met Miss Carr he had an allowance from his mother of £30 a month; his uncle left him £500 on his death, and he had £100 from his grandmother. He had spent the legacies, and had now nothing except what his mother gave him, and that varied according to her income from South Africa.

Miss Carr, he added, was very charming, but a very expensive luxury. He did not tell her he had £800 a year, but might have told her he had £600.

There was nothing said about a secret engagement.

He was very fond of her, and would have given her anything she asked for. She must have known his financial position—she used to know when his cheque came every month, as they had a better time at the beginning of the month than at the end. (Laughter.)

Mr. Watermeyer went an to say that Miss Carr did not give him her address in America, or where she was going to work.

Cross-examined, he said his mother had an income of £500 a year, and he did not now get £30 a month from her. His faith in Miss Carr was very much shaken since she had brought the present action. He did not see what other object there could be in bringing the action than to get money out of him.

Mr. Marshall Hall.—Do you mean that your relations were only platonic?—What do you mean by platonic?

Such an affection as a man would have for his sister?—Yes, that is the relation.

Were you as anxious to kiss your sister's wet eyes dry? (Laughter.)—Yes, if she was in very great trouble.

The witness said he paid £2 5s. a week for his rooms in Bond-street. He paid only 10s. 6d. a day at the hotel at Folkestone.

Counsel.—Wines and all?—I don't drink wines very much. I have a whisky and soda. (Laughter.)

You cannot stay at Claridge's Hotel for 10s. 6. a day?—No.

The evidence was concluded, and counsel addressed the jury.

His lordship summed up, and the jury retired.

The jury found for the defendant.

SPEAKING on March 20th at Ipswich Viscount Ridley recalled an interesting passage from Carlyle's "Past and Present," which we do not remember to have seen quoted as it deserves during the present fiscal controversy. "Our little isle," wrote Carlyle, "is grown too narrow for us; but the world is wide enough yet for another six thousand years. England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe.....Hostile tariffs will arise, to shut us out; and then again will fall, to let us in; but the sons of England, speakers of the English language were it nothing more, will in all times have the ineradicable predisposition to trade with England." So far there appears to be small prospect of any "falling" of the Hostile Tariffs "to let us in," but recent events have amply testified to the truth of Carlyle's creed that the "Sons of England," in Canada, South Africa, Australia and the Empire generally, are "ineradicably predisposed" to trade with their Mother-country rather than with foreigners.

THE SEVA SADAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

Appeal to the Princes and Chiefs of India.

The following letter is in circulation among the Princes and Chiefs of this country:—

SIR,—Your Highness may be aware that about three years ago the idea was broached of an Indian Sisterhood, somewhat on the lines of our ancient Sadhavi Homes, or the Sisters of Mercy institutions of Europe, with the special object of training Indian ladies of birth and education, preferably graduates in Medicine and Arts, for the service of their sisters in general who stand in need of advice, guidance and help from thoroughly reliable and qualified workers of their own sex. The special features of this Seva Sadan scheme are: (1) that it is to be quite independent of official control, and (2) that it will leave every member of the Sisterhood absolutely free to indulge her own religious ideals and beliefs and also to respect the ideals and beliefs of all other inmates of the Home wherein they live and are trained to a common working career; and further, to respect the religious ideals and beliefs of those whom they have undertaken to love and to serve. The central idea of the scheme is loving, self-sacrificing Service (*Seva*).

This idea appealed so powerfully to the late Lady Curzon, that she asked me to put it into shape and insisted on my accepting a donation from her Ladyship beforehand, as a token of her personal interest in the movement. I beg to append hereto Lady Curzon's last letter on the subject (Accompaniment A).

Our Seva Sadan scheme has made the same favourable impression on Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto. In Accompaniment B you will find H. E. the Viceroy's letter of a recent date. The letter breathes a sympathy as warm and deep as it is quiet in its expression, and is characteristic of the noble writer. May I invite your Highness's special attention to it? Equally special consideration is due to the many valuable suggestions generously offered by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in his letters on the subject (Accompaniment C). These have almost all been adopted. Similar suggestions from your Highness will be carefully considered by our Committee.

Accompaniment D sets forth in some detail the working plan we have in view, subject to modifications as suggested by experience.

In the interval we have been busy acquiring useful information, consulting the programmes of some of the chief institutions of the kind abroad, sending out lady helpers to visit educational and similar institutions in India, interesting leaders of public opinion in our project and collecting funds for a handsome start. A Hindu friend and myself have undertoken to pay Rs. 12,000 for the first year towards the current expenses of the Home to be started in Bombay, and we two have also set apart Rs. 9,000 towards the Endowment Fund, besides the contributions generously made by Lady Curzon (Rs. 553) Mr. H. V. Cobb, I. C. S. (Rs. 100), Lord Reay (Rs. 100), and Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith (Rs. 100). We expect such tokens of personal sympathy from numerous European well-wishers of our country.

The time has now come for us to make an earnest appeal to the Princes and aristocrats of India, invoking their aid for this truly "National Movement," as H. E. Lord Minto describes it. We need your Highness's co-operation mainly in two ways—firstly, by becoming a Patron of our Seva Sadan, thereby conferring on it the status of a national and non-sectarian Home for lady-workers, from which may radiate warmth and sunshine even into the remoter corners of the Zenana; and, secondly, by sending to us at least one well-educated lady of character, to be trained as a Sevika. Your delegate will be received by us as a daughter, and trained free of cost in that branch of loving service of her sisters for which she has a special aptitude. She will be taken care of, we hope, better than in her own home. In short, she will be enabled to live a life of purity and freedom consistent with the dicipline which such an institution is bound to impose on all its inmates working for a common object in life. And when she has gone through the course, she will be free to choose her own career of beneficent activity—living and working as a lady volunteer—a daughter of India, devoted to the service of her suffering, erring or needy sisters, herself fitted by birth, education and special training to move amongst and work with and for the highest in the land.

As regards pecuniary aid, your Highness will observe that we ask for it only *after* having done what we ourselves could do for the movement. We want as large an Endowment Fund as we can get; but it is open to donors to pay by instalments, if they have other calls to meet. All that is necessary is that each intending donor empowers us to announce what he is prepared to give in the aggregate, so that the public at large may be encouraged to subscribe in time and promoters may be enabled to proceed with the scheme according to the response obtained to this appeal. No appeal has ever gone forth on behalf of a holier cause, or under happier auspices; and we feel confident that every true son and daughter of India will help to realize and crystallize an idea which the best among us have long cherished for the regeneration of this ancient land.

N. B.—Donations will be received and banked by a responsible Committee, and publicly announced from time to time. Letters may be addressed to to the undersigned.—Your Highness's Faithful Servant.

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

Bandora Hill, Bombay, April 1908.

Major G. C. Buxton's narrow escape and severe mauling by a wounded lion, which he was rashly pursuing on foot, may well give pause to the ambitious big-game hunter, writes an officer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Major Buxton was considerably more fortunate than the late Major Carnegie, who was savagely attacked, mauled, and killed in the Forest of Gir, Kathiawar, by an Indian lion which he had wounded, and was following on foot. The circumstances were profoundly sad, as Major Carnegie left a widow and several young children. He was a personal friend of the writer's, and he was always talking of the satisfaction it would give him to bag his first lion. It had become quite an obsession with poor Carnegie, and his opportunity came when Lord Lamington (then Governor of Bombay) organized a lion shoot in Gir. Major Carnegie looked to bag the lion, and—the king of beasts bagged him. The accounts of this deplorable affair stated at the time that the stricken lion was so terribly infuriated that he refused to let go his hold of his victim, albeit the Shikaris were firing into him at short range, and were even beating him with the butts of their guns! It is a singular circumstance, and as illustrating the instinct of the beast, that a wounded lion always "goes for" the man who has fired the shot that struck him. In this he is never known to fail, remarkable though it may sound. In Major Carnegie's case it is to be hoped that one blow from that huge paw put him out of his misery at once. But when will hunters learn that it is unsafe to tackle a wounded lion—and on foot?

BY THE WAY.

ROWING IN ITS INFANCY.

"He proved himself a man of fashion by alternating his morning pastime between the prize-ring and the boating match." So of Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse writes the novelist in "Ten Thousand a Year." On the eve and at the opening of the Victorian epoch the only "wet-bobs" were the professional watermen; these belonged to the same class as the professional pugilists. Socially between prize-fights and aquatics and their patrons there was nothing to choose. The art of rowing was not so much neglected as unknown at the Universities. Oxford and Cambridge indeed had taken up with cricket. But the Regency period had advanced some way before anyone had dreamed of the idea of utilising the Cam or the Isis for oarsmanship.

WHAT THE PHYSICIANS SAID.

Athleticism at Cambridge and Oxford only came in with Napoleon's final overthrow in 1815. The boating matches mentioned by Samuel Warren had been purely professional affairs. They now gave place to the trial on the Thames of conclusions between amateur crews. To Westminster School belongs the honour of leading the way. Certain cases of overrunning in the cricket field had, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, brought the doctors, and especially the then heart and lungs specialist, Williams, several youthful cases of a rather severe type. The Faculty now began to discover that boating might be generally a safer and healthier sport than cricket, because it exercised more equably and impartially the sinews muscles, joints, and organs in every part of the body.

A DIVIDED FACULTY.

The medicine-men continued to be tolerably unanimous in favour of the river till after the middle of the Victorian age. Then a well-known surgeon, F. C. Skey, raised an alarm by revelations from the dark interior of his consulting-room. Many promising youths were physically and mentally enfeebled for life by the efforts to, "win their blue." Another medical expert, Professor Humphry, who filled the Anatomy Chair at Cambridge, came forward with a complete answer to Mr. Skey's charges in the "Time" of October 19, 1867. "Rowing," said Dr. Humphry, "is the very best means of exercising and disciplining the physical powers so as to realise a perfectly sound mind in the sound body. It is the secret of half the successes won not only in the Senate House or the schools, but in every department of professional activity."

WHERE DOCTORS AND DIVINES AGREE.

A year later the spiritual physicians gave the endorsement of their authority and experience to the views of the bodily healers. The occasion was a meeting at Cambridge, in June 1868, for the improvement of the river Cam. The Bishop of Lichfield, his two brothers, Lord Justice and Professor Shelwyn, were the chief promoters of the scheme, because, as they all said, they had each of them begun their successful careers in the racing-boats on the Cam. Beresford Hope, George Denman, and Leslie Stephen were some of the others who, from innumerable personal instances within their own knowledge, maintained the thesis that boating was the one amusement which economised health, money, and time as well as safeguarded the oarsman against professional breakdowns from failure of physical strength. Since then aquatics have not been the subject of any serious censure on hygienic grounds. The late Sir Richard Quain used to say that he had never known any injuries sustained to heart, lungs, or any other part as a consequence of University boat-racing.

DISAPPOINTING CUNARDERS.

According to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," so far the Cunard Company's steamers "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" have been a keen disappointment to their owners. Their speed has not averaged anything like what was expected, and it may be doubted if, in comparison with smaller and less costly vessels, they are really worth all the money that has been expended on them. That, at least, is an opinion which is now freely prevalent in shipping circles, and unless these vessels better their records during the coming spring and summer seasons, it is not improbable that the Treasury will have something to say. In any case, adds the same authority, it is known that the Admiralty is not yet satisfied that these vessels have come up to the standard laid down.

A COMING RACE.

An interesting report is current to the effect that a race is about to take place between the Hamburg-American liner "Deutschland" and the "Mauretania." The former vessel, which is fitted with reciprocating engines, and has done the Atlantic passage at an average speed of just over 23½ knots per hour, has just been thoroughly overhauled, her boilers being re-placed in the process. She is due to leave Hamburg on April 16, with the intention of putting up a record. The "Mauretania," which leaves Liverpool on April 18, will, it is said, make an attempt to pass her before she reaches New York. So far as speed is concerned, there is evidently to be a good deal of rivalry on the Atlantic this year, but the new Cunarder should maintain a margin of superiority in this respect.

THE DEGENERATE FIRSTBORN.

Wells and others in California and elsewhere have put it on record that in scholastic proficiency reaction time, and other simpler, respects, the eldest child shows superiority. But results which, dealing with older persons, have in consequence more practical value, tell a very different story the "Hospital" points out, or, rather, a very much more complete one. Thus Sir A. Mitchell and also Langdon Down considered that idiots and others mentally afflicted were disproportionately often eldest born, while Winter said the same thing of criminals. On the other hand, Galton and Havelock Ellis described a similar characteristic, the former in eminent scientific men and the latter in the most celebrated of those honoured by notice in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Admirers of Lombroso will not fail to remark a fresh instance of the likeness between "great wits" and "madness."

WOMEN AS MILLION-MAKERS.

That man has no monopoly of money-earning talents has been proved, if the report is correct, by Madame Rochette, wife of the Paris financier whose name is so prominent at present, who is said to have made £120,000 within a few days by Stock Exchange operations conducted with remarkable skill. Madame Rochette has at least two very formidable rivals of her own sex in America—Mrs. Hermann Oebrichs and Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader—who have nothing to learn from the most astute male rivals in the arts of money-making. Since Mrs. Oebrichs revoked the power of attorney she gave to her husband and undertook the management of her own affairs, she is said to have added £4,000,000 to her fortune within two years by clever speculation in railroad shares. Mrs. Reader, who a dozen years ago was addressing envelopes for a dollar or so a day, is now more than a match for some of the world's greatest financiers.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NETTLE-STEW AND TOBACCO-TEA AS CLEANING AGENTS.

Dry-cleaners in primitive days existed only in imagination, and the old French housewife of Provence by no means confined herself to the art of doing-up her houselinen or lingerie. Silk and woollen dresses were always gone over at the close of each season, and were treated with all the care due to garments which had probably been inherited from grandmere, and would, in their turn, be worn by little Yvette or Jeanne when her working and fete days were over.

To clean black woollen dresses, armfuls of nettles retrieved from the country lanes were boiled in plenty of water, the nettles being stirred with an oak-wood stick, and boiled until the leaves and woody stalks were soft and yielding. The woollen gown, spread out flat on the table, was then rubbed with a handful of the nettle pulp, rinsed afterwards in plenty of water, and then hung out to dry in the soft breezes, both the warmth of the fire and the heat of the sun being avoided as likely to interfere with the restoration of the colour of the dye.

For coloured wool materials, coarse tobacco was the stand-by of the farmer's wife, who probably commandeered her husband's pouch for the wherewithal to clean her fete-day gown. A quarter of a pound was considered the correct proportion for three quarts of water, a hard brush being dipped in the boiling decoction, and the dress—spread out on a flat surface—brushed in every direction until all the liquid had been absorbed by the material. With the dry brush, the material was finally rubbed in the direction of the selvedge as briskly as possible, and the garment dried in a shady place. Tobacco-tea was considered quite as efficacious for removing grease stains and eliminating the "shine" on old black cloth, while for coat-collars a nail-brush dipped in the decoction was looked upon as almost magical in taking away all trace of wear in a few moments.

Although the farmer's wife when she drove to market in her husband's cart, surrounded with a brave array of plump capons and ducks, was attired in her homely gown of coarse wool and her dainty frilled cap, silk was de rigueur for gala occasions. When a local wedding dressed the village en fete, armoires were opened, and the precious heirloom in the form of a rustling silk gown testified to madame's position in the country-side. To clean it was almost a sacred rite, and rather than run the risk of putting away the gown however slightly soiled, every part of her precious inheritance received its meed of attention, and ribbons were sponged and ironed, and skirts pressed and damped when the workaday life began once more. Soft soap and home-made honey were the stand-by on these occasions, the farmer's wife first dissolving equal quantities of both over a slow fire in a little alcohol, and, after dipping a brush in the liquid, she rubbed both sides of the silk in turn until it was completely saturated. Rinsing in foume waters removed the slight stickiness of the honey and the lather, while in lieu of wringing the silk—which would have been certain to have creased it irrevocably—it was wiped with a sponge and then hung on a line to dry, ironing being effected when partially dry on the wrong side.

DUBLIN NEARER LONDON.

New Day Express Route.

Any reduction in the time occupied in travelling between London and the main provincial centres is welcomed by the public, who would be prepared, indeed, to sacrifice some comfort in order to gain time. When, as in the case of the new day express service now successfully inaugurated between London and Dublin, via Holyhead and Kingstown, comfort and luxury are combined with a marvellously quick journey, the achievement cannot fail to be appreciated by the large number of passengers who have to travel between the two capitals. The journey from Euston by the London and North-Western Railway now takes eight hours and three-quarters, of which three are occupied in crossing the water.

One important experiment is being tried. The boat, the Anglia, is being run at times which make it possible for the busy merchant to transact his business easily in the morning either in London or Dublin, and be at his destination the same evening. For instance, the 1-20 p.m. train from Euston catches the 7-10 p.m. boat at Holyhead, and one arrives at Kingstown at ten o'clock, and from there it is but a few minutes' run to Dublin itself. Passengers from Ireland have the advantage of a splendid daylight crossing, and can make the passage across from Ireland in a few minutes under three hours, a consideration for those who regard any sea trip with misgivings. The boat leaves Kingstown at 1·45 p.m., and meets the train which arrives at Euston at 11 p.m.

The Anglia, which has been specially fitted for this service, is a twenty-two knot boat. Her appointments are excellent—even luxurious—special cabin accommodation being provided on an extensive scale. For ladies there are special tea and lounge rooms and dainty berths, whilst for the sex most able to withstand the journey, a comfortable smoke room has been constructed on the promenade deck. Catering is, of course, on both train and boat, of the best.

A POPULAR SEA TRIP.

During the dark and stormy days of the winter months the service will undoubtedly be utilised solely by those who have perforce to travel, but with the advent of the warm summer season the "daylight express" will be most popular. It will be possible for the sealover to go to Holyhead and back in the afternoon and evening with all the delights of a Channel trip. Another advantage the new route has is that it opens up the beautiful country outside Dublin without the trouble of getting from the Irish metropolis through its suburbs. County Wicklow abounds in charming scenery, and, as Kingstown is an excellent starting-place, the inhabitants extended a very cordial welcome to the new venture, which means so much for their township.

Already the officials of the company are very satisfied with the business which has resulted. The company still continues its ordinary service direct to Dublin (North Wall), which takes a little longer time. By and bye, the L. and N.W. Company will set themselves the task of beating the record they have now set up, via Kingstown, and it is quite possible that an eight and a half hours' limit will soon be reached.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Infiuenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

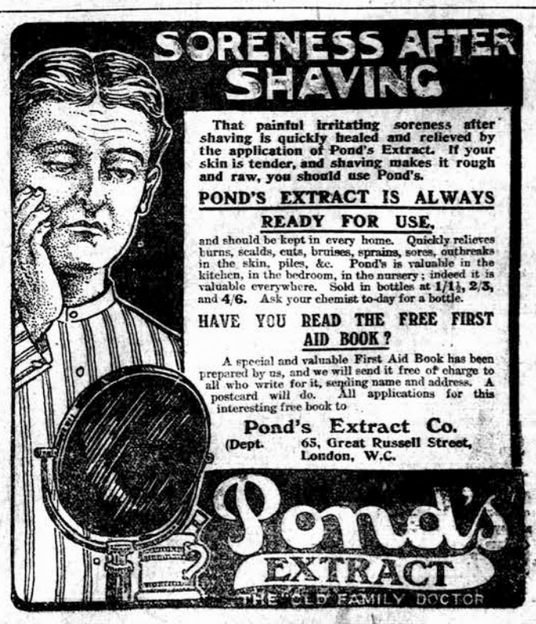
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.



SORENESS AFTER SHAVING

That painful irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.

HAVE YOU READ THE FREE FIRST AID BOOK?

A special and valuable First Aid Book has been prepared by us, and we will send it free of charge to all who write for it, sending name and address. A postcard will do. All applications for this interesting free book to

Pond's Extract Co.
(Dept. 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 21 | BOMBAY, APRIL 22

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pres.	Mnths
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 2/3		
3 do. Rentes ...	103 1/2		un chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/3	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 13/16		un chgd
4½ do. Silver in London ...	25 /16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/16		un chgd
Do. in New York	54 5/8		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25.17 1/2		
Do. do. Berlin	20 43		
Do. do. do. New York	4.87 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England rate	3 p. c.	since 19	u
Discount Short Loans 2 3/8			
3 months' bills	2 /8		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/4		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/3 23/32 unchanged.
* Closing tone of Silver.—Indian bazaars buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Flat.
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 "
Imports	11,000 "
Mid-American...	5 3/4–19
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 7/16–1/8

Future Delivery prices :

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4 90	4 90	4 90	4 87
–20	–21	–20	–20
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4 83	4 77	4 73	4 71	4 70
–21	–21	–22	–21	–22

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent ...	11,000 "
Spot Cotton– 9·80+10	
Futures—Month of May. 8 54–07	Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. July 8 63–07	

New Orleans :–
Spot Cotton—10 1/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of
Do do } Holiday.
Closing tone of futures—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 3,400,000
" " East Indian 146,000
" Quantity in Sight ... 1,10,000 New crop (?)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Fine Broach	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 30/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 30/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 30/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 32/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 30/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d. 4 32/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 30/32

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,720,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 8 unchanged.

Sugar :–
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 14 4½
Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :–
Para Rubber 3 2 1/2d.—Value.

Arrivals :–
"Castello," "Weissfels," "Africa," "Havrake."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
440 Bars Silver.	8,76,246	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,400	Linga	A Tazli
1 do do and Sovs	516	C Mandvi	Mackenzie and C
1 do Rs ...	425	Dwarka	do
8 Cases Gold, Sovs and Rs &c	53,497	Jedah	Sundry Importers
3 Cases Rs.....	5,600	Bahrein	Hongkong Bk

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING] [22ND APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates–

Bank of England ... 3 per cent.	from 19th March
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent.	" 26th "
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent.	" 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent.	" 11th Feb.

Money :
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–
The Market opened steady at 1-3 27-32 T. T. and 1 3 7-8 for demand Bank bills. The enquiry at these rates is very small, and 1-3 7-8 T. T. for May is not much sought after. On the other hand bills are very scarce and for near delivery credits can still be placed at 1-4 1-32 3 months' sight; but several Banks refuse to buy under 1-4 1-16. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight.. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	138
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	135

Government Paper

The Market opened easier to-day at 96 5-16 for cash and settlement. The moderate set back is due to dearer money and particularly the decrease of over Rs. 40 lacs in the Bank of Bombay Cash balance on Tuesday. Only a small business is reported to-day but at the close there is no alteration in quotations. Calcutta quotations were advised in the morning as 96 9-16 for cash and delivery in a month forward, but later in the day they were reported as 96 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs	96 5
1st Settlement	"	96 5

Bullion –
Reuter makes no change in the London Bar silver quotations which are advised as 25 3-16 and 25 5-16 for ready and two months' forward respectively. New York is also unchanged at 54 5-8. Locally the market has been quiet but steady at 65 7 6 ex duty for ready bars and at the close ready and forward rates are unchanged at the undermentioned quotations. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Drafts on Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Standard Dutch Ready ...	65	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

In spite of the continued decline in the Home markets prices here keep fairly steady except for Broach, Westerns and Bagal ot descriptions, which are offering freely. There is, however, little or no demand from an source, and business is dragging. This afternoon there were sellers of good Westerns, May delivery, at Rs. 205, but no buyers.

For ready cotton there was only a limited demand at Colaba, and the turn over did not exceed two to three thousand bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	215	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	210	"
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon	203	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	193 9	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	186	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	181 1/2	"
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	204	"
Good Westerns	205	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	231	"

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	19,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :–

A.-M	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
4·94	4 94	4 84	4 93	4 87
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04
S.-O.	**O.-N.**	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	
4 81	4 71	4 74	4 73	
+04	+03	+03	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :
The market continues quiet but steady with only a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 6 B. T.
May	"	8 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	Rs.	9 0 0 B. T.
" May ...	"	9 6 0 R T.
Yellow Gujerat... " ...	"	10 2 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–
The market is quiet with very little enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White 85 o/o	Rs.	54 4 0
Muggy	"	51 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	56 8 0
" ...	"	55 0 0

Poppyseed :–
The market is easier and business is being done at

Ready	Rs.	10 8 0 B. T.

Castorseed :–

Ready	Rs.	31 0 0
May		31 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :– Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Mowrasseed :– Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts– Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi	Rs.	6 4 6

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,382 1/2
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	53 3-4

Mills :–

Bombay United S & W Coy., Ld.	467 1-2
Century	1,340 X. D.
Central India Mills Coy., Ld. ...	1750 to 1755
Currimbhoy Mills Coy., Ld. ...	1,035
David	370
Manockji Petit	3,195
Textile	1,190 X. D.

Miscellaneous :–

Bombay Steam Nav., Ordinary ...	266 1-4 to 267 1-2
" Pref. ...	167 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,007 1-2

Railways :–

Tapti-Valley	425 X. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,831	bales.
Wheat	1,979	cwts.
Linseed	8,018	"
Rapeseed	13,176	"
Gingellyseed	1,456	"
Poppyseed	7,152	"
Groundnuts	1 110	"
Castorseed	8,699	"
Rice	6,402	"
Myrabolans	12,580	"
Cottonseed	1,173	"
Mowrasseed	Nil.	
Gram	6 8	"
Joowar	2,107	"
Maize	Nil.	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 22.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 22nd April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£10	7s 6d.	£9 4 9	£9 5 9
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£9 9 3	£9 10 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Ramir Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Doc. G. P. Dev.....	£1	3s. 6d.	nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 8 0	£0 8 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	2s. 9d.	£ 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 6 3	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 0	£2 8 6
Ind. Mines S & ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 11	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 6	£5 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 3 9
Oregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 9	£0 9 0
Oregum (Pref	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 6
Burma Ruby M....	£1	£1	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Sangli Mines Ld ...	£1	18s.	£ 0 9	£ 0 9
N. Mysore Gen....	£	15	£0 19 3	£1 0 9

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Tata and Son's Liverpool correspondent s write :—

The cotton market has become devoid of all salient features; prices have not been able to break away from the restraint of prevailing apathy, and although there have been two or three attempts at improvement, they have not been well maintained.

On Wednesday some alarm was caused by rumours affecting the financial position of a leading operator in New York. We promptly cabled out, however, and the report was contradicted.

The continued moderate spot sales here reveal no anxiety on the part of Lancashire to secure her requirements of raw material, which is but natural in the present unsatisfactory state of weaving and manufacturing.

Short time is occupying the attention of spinners. The Master Spinners' Association have sent out circulars to ascertain whether members will close their mills for a week at Easter, if firms owning 80 per cent. of the spindles in the Federation are prepared to do so. The replies are to be sent in not later than 7th April.

Advices from America continue to shew a slow but steady improvement.

The President's recent message to congress seems to have had a good effect, and is looked upon as favourable to a revival of confidence. A larger business has been done in iron, steel, copper, etc., at good prices, and the same progress is evident in the dry goods trade, a better demand being reported for cotton. Stocks at mills are stated to be at their lowest ebb for years, many mills in the South being quite bare of raw material.

The good prices realized for corn, cotton and other crops must have greatly increased the resources of the vast agricultural population of America, affording thereby a sound basis for the return of prosperity to that country.

As regards the crop, a Charlotte, N. C., friend writes :—"Fertilizers are moving more freely, and sales of mules have increased. Our personal investigation shows that the rumours of mill-hands going to the farms is exaggerated in the extreme; we hear of almost enough farmers coming to the towns and entering other branches of business, to offset the mill hands leaving the mills."

Other reports indicate that labour will be ample But the weather, of course, is the main factor at present, and so far this does not seem to have been favourable.

While the general position remains as it is, we do not see much probability of any change in prices, but there is one factor which, we think, must sooner or later bring about a change for the better and that is the statistical position, which continues to gain in strength as the season goes on.

So far this is a factor which has been overlooked. The change in trade conditions has dominated everything, and prices have been allowed to decline. They may decline a little further, but the further they go, the sooner the moment when cotton will at ract general interest by its cheapness.

Many spinners have given orders to buy new crop futures at 5d., and we think it only requires a series of steady markets to bring about the revival of confidence.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian has shewn very little staying power; bears have sold with confidence, and the result has been a decline of 20-64d.

This has brought Egyptian nearly down to within 2d. of American, and we must congratulate ourselves that few of our friends followed our recent advice to buy Egyptian against sale of American. People must be wrong sometimes, but we have no personal interest to serve in giving an opinion.

The crop, though late, seems now to be making progress.

We hear from Alexandria that the Government is somewhat concerned regarding the yield of the cotton crop, cotton being always realisable; the native cultivator is tempted to plant with greater frequency than is good for the soil hence a tendency to deterioration in quality and quantity.

While we hesitate to express an opinion, we feel that as soon as American takes an upward turn Egyptian will follow suit, but perhaps to a more marked degree.

April :—5·27d.
M/J :—5·27d.
J/A :—5 26d.
O/N :—5 12d.
OPTIONS :—J/A. single 0·22d. sellers nominal.
A/S, " 0·25d. " "
S/O, " 0·28d. " "
O/N, " 0·31d. " "
N/D, " 0·34½ " "
D/J, " 0·37d. " "

EGYPTIAN :—
May, Liverpool :—7·28/64d.
Nov., " 7·35/64d.
May, Alexandria :—T. 13·24/64.
Nov., " T. 14·16/64.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* wrote the other day :—The current version here of what actually happened in regard to the "Tower Hill" ambassadorial incident is that a private conversation took place after a dinner-party at the American Embassy between the Kaiser and the Ambassador, Mr. Charlemagne Tower. In his frank and open way his Majesty made certain complimentary remarks to Mr. Tower and commented on Dr. Hill and on his coming to Berlin. The Ambassador obviously misinterpreted the Kaiser's intentions, and reported the conversation home in the sense in which he had misinterpreted the remarks. Unfortunately, the conversation was overheard by a third person—an American lady, it is assumed—and repeated in a garbled form to a journalist, who communicated this version to the American papers. The incident has been discussed in all its phases by the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin; whilst every effort has been made by the German Foreign Office, in conjunction with Mr. Charlemagne Tower, to annul the effects of a painful indiscretion. When Dr. Hill's name was suggested last year as a possible nominee, the most flattering reports were sent to the Berlin Foreign Office about him from responsible German officials, and his name was accepted without the slightest hesitation when it was proposed. It certainly was never the intention of the Kaiser to interfere with the retirement of Mr. Tower or the apointment of Dr. Hill to fill his place. The gist of the Kaiser's private remarks to Mr. Tower was admittedly a series of compliments to the retiring Ambassador, coupled with recommendations concerning his successor, which, in his colloquial, half-joking style, he half-begged Mr. Tower to transmit to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Tower obviously made a mistake in taking the remarks quite *au serieux*, and as containing a request that he should communicate them to the President; for they were merely of that courteous, half serious nature not infrequent in the case of a familiar farewell. Unfortunately, these private remarks were overheard and indiscreetly repeated.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,377½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 10 O. 50	200 50	6 " 1½ "	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 "	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile	£ 8	£12½	6 "	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	12½	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee) .	1,100	1,100	45	5.0
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Brunt's Cawnpore ...	200	200	40	1.00
Broach City.....	200	200	14	125
Fort	475	475	25½	2.0
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 450
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	40	480
Hooglan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cttn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	15	172
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	4.0
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	710
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	xd 125
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Benar Manufacturing	100	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufactuing Co.	150	150	12½	750
Bombay United.....	150	150	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	1,900
Central India	500	500	85	1,760
Coimbatore	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Claiha Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,005
Coronation Milla.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	96½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	1,0.0
David	150	150	20	372½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,405
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	6.0
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182½
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	740
Ind'a-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	9.0
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	717½
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	760
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,9.5
Manockji Petit.....	1,000	1,000	150	3,175
Morarji Gooculdas ..	1,000	1,000	175	2825
Mysore Spinning ...	150	150	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	50	975
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	870
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	870
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	100	4,150
S. Maharatta.....	150	150	20	172½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	150	150	25	160
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,345
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	575

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20		13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2.500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	6/5	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 150 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	165 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	43¾
elhi Flour.....	100	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	dividend 10	200
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	3
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
oundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
st Iron St- l Co. L ted	C. 75 D. 30 .150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	di. 9 ds 5
hao rand C.....	100	100	p. c. 20	25
elop one C mpa .	25	15	yr. 1½	33
rewer n C	500	500	yr. 40	615

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

A LINK WITH ABBOTSFORD.

Almost the last link with Sir Walter Scott, who died as far back as 1832, was recently broken by the death of Mrs. Grierson. She was the daughter of the great novelist's intimate friend, James Skene, who lent his manuscript notes on Sir Walter to Lockhart when he was preparing the standard biography of the Wizard of Abbotsford. Mrs. Grierson as a child, saw much of the great man, but she never could be induced to take the world into her confidence. Scott dedicated to her father the fourth canto of "Marmion."

NOTABLE COLOUR BOOKS.

Messrs. Black's colour books have proved so welcome that two more volumes of the series are on the brink of publication. One is "Windsor," and the text of it is written by Sir Richard Holmes, for many years, librarian at the Castle. The other is "The Peak Country," and the the writer is Mr. Hope Moncrieff. The first book is illustrated by Mr. George Henton, and the second by Mr. Biscombe Gardner.

NATIONAL ART.

The success of Dr. S. Reinach's Handbook of Art, "Appollo," has encouraged Mr. Heinemann to start a series of similar handbooks on national art in different countries. Each volume will be the size of "Apollo," consisting of about 400 pages, with 600 reproductions of works of art. Fifteen volumes of the series are already planned and arranged for, and the first authorities have consented to contribute. Thus, Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, is contributing the volume on British Art; Dr. Bode, director of the National Gallery at Berlin, is contributing to the volume on Dutch Art; Dr. Ricci, director of Fine Arts in Italy, is responsible for the volume of Art in Northern Italy; and Professor Maspero for Egyptian Art, etc. The first volume will be published this year, and will be followed quarterly by new volumes. The English edition is in the hands of Mr. Heinemann, the French in that of Messrs. Hachette, the German edition in that of Mr. Hoffmann, of Stuttgart; the American edition in the hands of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and the Italian in that of the Instituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche at Bergamo.

MR. BALFOUR AUTHOR.

In spite of all the burning political issues of the times, Mr. Balfour has somehow found leisure to write a new book. We underrtand that it will deal with some of the problems of philosophy, a subject which, in this instance, divides with wolf the scanty leisure left by a statesman's public life. The book, we understand, will be ready in the autumn.

"QUEEN VICTORIA."

We are glad to learn that Sir Theodore Martin has in preparation a monograph on "Queen Victoria." Sir Theodore's authoritative Life of the Prince Consort, which was published in five volumes between the years 1875 and 1880, brought him naturally into privileged association with the Queen and gave him many opportunities of an exceptional kind for studying the character of her Majesty, who always held him in high regard. It is certainly a wonderful thing that a man who was born in the year after Waterloo should still retain both the physical and intellectual vigour requisite for such an undertaking.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR

In spite of all that has been written about the Russo-Japanese War, it has been uncommonly hard to get at "The Truth about Port Arthur." Last year a big book on the subject of the famous siege appeared at St. Petersburg and created a great sensation. It was written by M. Nojine, who was the accredited Russian war correspondent within the fortress. It contained, however, much that was of small interest to English readers, and, therefore, the translation has been abridged. Mr. Murray is now bringing out the work, which has been edited by Major Swinton, R.E. It was ready for the press last autumn, but was held over because the trial of General Stossel was then still pending, and it was considered only fair to delay publication untill the result of that ordeal was known. The book describes the surrender of outposts, without the knowlebge of the commandant of the fortress, and makes other damaging disclosures. In fact, the book throws an exceedingly dry light on the old "regime" in Russia.

ITALY.

"Through Italy with Car and Camera" is the title of a finely illustrated book by Mr. D. F. Platt, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. The same firm announce the longpromised book on "Henri Daumier," which is to contain many full-page illustrations—reproductions of famous cartoons by the great, caricaturist. Few men were more dreaded in France in the days of Louis Philippe than Daumier, and that rather weak Monarch so feared his satirical gifts that more than once the bold artist was clapped into prison. The book is provided with an introduction and critical comment by Miss Cary.

"THE HUMAN BOY AGAIN."

Everybody will be glad to make the acquaintance of Mr. Eden Phillpotts' "Human Boy" again. The fact is we are always in danger of losing sight of the real article amongst modern children. Most popular authors blunder hopelessly when they come to deal with boys. Seldom do they realize with Nietzsche that "man is more childish than woman. In the true man there is a child hidden; it wanteth to play." And so we have to go thankfully to Mr. Eden Phillpotts when we wish to read "grown-up books" about boys who really are boys—boys with occasional flashes of something better than the simian, but nearly always armed with the tricks of monkeys and pushed to excesses by the abounding, overflowing hearts of children.

TO MARK TWAIN.

Mr. Phillpotts, who dedicates his new book "to my dear friend, Mark Twain, father of 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Huckleberry Finn,'" writes of many kinds of boys, but always with the same freshness and sense of intimate eillusion. The first one put under the microscope is "Peers, Detective," an account by an admirer, who asserts: "Being from the first the chum and friend of Peters, I can tell about his curious ways better than anybody. In fact, we shared our pocket money, which is always a great sign of friendship, and it was understood that if ever I got into trouble when I grew up, and was accused of murder or forgery, or anything like that, which does often happen to the most innocent people, Peters would give up anything he might be doing at the time and devote his entire life to proving me not guilty." For

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST:

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10¾	8½
Monthly ..	2½	2	3½	2¾

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

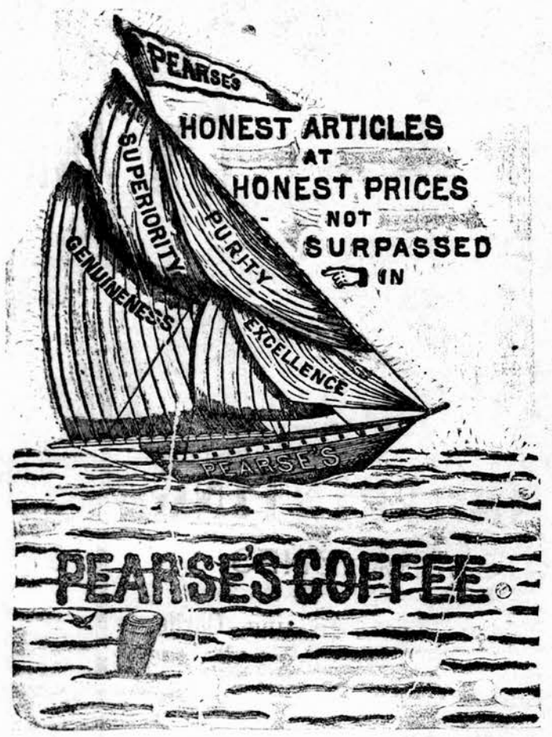
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017



PEARSE & Co.,

SIRDAR PALACE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

PERFECT ENAMEL

ARTISTIC
SANITARY
DURABLE

MADE IN A BEAUTIFUL SNOW-WHITE.
May be tinted to any colour required.

FOR ALL HIGH-CLASS DECORATIONS. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS ETC.

ASPINALL'S SANALENE

"SANALENE" is made from a pigment chemically pure and absolutely non-poisonous. It is combined with purest ingredients in exact proportions, which never vary. It is mixed and ground by specially constructed machinery and does its work in a manner impossible to attain by hand-mixing.

Avoid Poisonous Lead Paints.

The life of "SANALENE" is ten times that of work done by old methods, and therefore it is the cheapest in the end.

"SANALENE" IS MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF ASPINALL'S, THE PIONEERS OF THE ENAMEL TRADE, AND SHOULD BE INSISTED ON IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OF THE NUMEROUS IMITATIONS NOW ON THE MARKET.

Full Particulars and Samples from
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

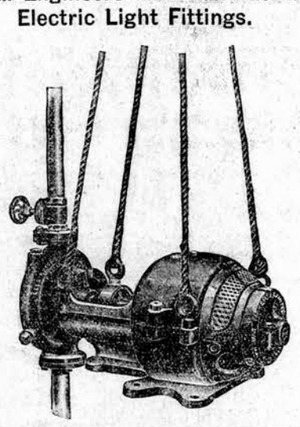
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

OSLER, LTD.,

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.



The Rees Roturbo Centrifugal Pump.

FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES presents unusual advantages, where the limitations of the ordinary Centrifugal Pumps prevent its use.

Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery-pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

The same thing applies to WELLS in which the level of the water varies.

The application of the pump to a FIRE ENGINE, with a variable jet nozzle, is very useful.

For FOUNTAIN DISPLAYS, constant changes between Jet and cascade effects can be secured immediately.

AGENTS:—

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondicherry.*

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price Rs
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			85	63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1·2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	495	398

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch			Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece			Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do.	Clock	" 75	" 60

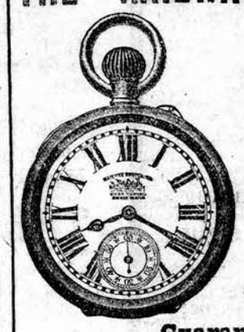
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomas & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. Steamboat & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Baralzi & Co. LAHORE—R. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—E. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the **New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches**, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ **Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.**

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs, THACKER SPINK & Co